

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 OCTOBER 1983

Lebanon

Political Developments — The National Dialogue Conference will be held at Beirut airport on 20 October with units from the Multinational Force providing security for the participants, Beirut radio announced. A REUTER report cited by the radio said that Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt rejected the choice of venue, however, while former President Sulayman Franjiah told a news conference reported by the radio that he will leave the choice of the meeting place up to President Amin al-Jumayyil provided it is outside of the country. Sources in the National Salvation Front (NSF), which includes Franjiah, Junblatt, and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, told *As-Safir* that the final NSF position on the venue will be established at a meeting 19 October but stated that the NSF is leaning toward rejecting the meeting site, according to Beirut radio.

Meanwhile, the Security Arrangements Committee discussed cease-fire violations and speculated that a "fifth party" which is seeking to create tension and hinder the security efforts has entered the conflict, Beirut Radio reported.

Neutral Observers — Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti confirmed that Italy will send 400 observers to Lebanon to monitor the cease-fire but ruled out their active involvement, ANSA reported. Saudi Arabia also is willing to send observers to help restore peace and stability in the region, Defense Minister Prince Sultan declared in a Rome dinner speech cited by ANSA.

Military Situation — Violent clashes in Suq al-Gharb between Lebanese Army and PSP units which extended to Kafr Shima and Ash-Shuwayfat intensified during the night while the security situation in southern Beirut deteriorated after a day of artillery exchanges and sniper fire by Amal Movement forces on Army units, Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radios reported. However, an Amal source cited by the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio denied that the movement's forces were involved in the fighting in the southern suburbs and stressed that Amal soldiers defended themselves only when cease-fire violations by other parties in the area became too intense.

In Tripoli, where the Islamic Unification Movement (IUM) clashed again with Lebanese Communist Party forces, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the leader of the IUM reached an agreement on countering the Syrian presence around the city, the Voice of Lebanon and the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon said. In return for providing military support and facilitating the deployment of PLO soldiers throughout the city, the IUM will receive financial support as well as arms and training under PLO supervision, the radios added.

PLO Affairs

The PLO faction As-Sa'iqah joined Fatah dissidents opposing the leadership of Yasir 'Arafat 18 October, according to AFP. Earlier, Palestine Liberation Army Commander Muhammad Tariq al-Khadra had also rejected 'Arafat's leadership, a move denounced by pro-'Arafat PLO officers in a statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio as well as by a North Lebanon Voice of PLO radio commentary that described Al-Khadra as subject to Syrian "manipulation." Meanwhile, Palestinians in Jordan pledged continued support for 'Arafat and condemned the dissidents' actions in a telegram to 'Arafat and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad reported by Baghdad Voice of PLO.

Israel

U.S., Syrian Military Activities — Israel is asking the United States to restrict 6th Fleet air activity in the eastern Mediterranean because it is endangering civilian air traffic to and from Israel, reported Jerusalem radio. In another Jerusalem radio report, Defense Minister Moshe Arens noted that Israel is aware that modern Soviet missiles are being stationed near Damascus, but he doubts the missiles "really change" the regional balance of power. Arens also asserted that Israel will have to step up its security expenditures because of the Syrian buildup along the border.

Finance Minister — The Cabinet unanimously approved the appointment of Yig'al Kohen-Orgad as finance minister, IDF Radio reported.

Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqi newspaper *Ath-Thawrah* "expressed satisfaction" at the U.S. warning to Iran that it will intervene if freedom of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz is threatened and asserted that the U.S. "threat" "must be taken seriously," according to a Radio Monte Carlo report. Based on the U.S. position, the newspaper concluded that the United States is leaning toward supporting "decisive Iraqi action" against Iranian oil installations.

Iran

The Iranian Foreign Ministry categorically denied recent foreign news agency and Kabul radio reports that Iranian helicopters violated Afghan airspace, according to IRNA.

Egypt

In an interview with the Kuwaiti *As-Siyasah* reported by MENA, President Husni Mubarak stated that Egypt "will intervene to defend the Gulf states" if Iran carries out "its threats." On relations with the USSR, Mubarak declared that relations with the USSR will not improve until the USSR stops its "interference" in Egyptian domestic affairs.

Pakistan

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq discussed national issues with the leaders of the Khadsar and Jamiat-i-Ahl-Hadris movements, according to Karachi radio.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****Middle East & Africa**

Vol V No 203

19 October 1983

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW..... i**INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS**

Pro-'Arafat Officers Condemn Al-Khadra Statement [Baghdad VOP].....	A 1
'New Exposure of Dissidents' [North Lebanon VOP].....	A 1
As-Sa'iqaq Joins Dissidents To Oust 'Arafat [AFP].....	A 1
'Arafat Chairs Fatah Military Council Meeting [Baghdad VOP].....	A 2
PLO Executive Committee Emergency Meeting Eyed [AL-BAYAN].....	A 2
Salah Khalaf Interviewed on Fatah Dispute [AL-WATAN].....	A 2
Arab States Seek IAEA Rejection of Israel [Baghdad].....	A 3
Al-'Asifah Commends PLA Allegiance to 'Uprising' [Damascus].....	A 3
Fatah CC Issues Statement 18 October [Kuwait].....	A 4
'Arafat, Islamic Movement Reach Agreement [Radio Free Lebanon].....	A 4
Palestinians in Jordan Cable Support to 'Arafat [Baghdad VOP].....	A 4
Salah Khalaf, Officials Arrive in Aden 18 Oct [Aden].....	A 5
Meet YSP Secretary [Aden].....	A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA**GULF AFFAIRS**

GCC Chiefs of Staff Meet in Riyadh	C 1
Agenda Previewed	C 1
Conclude Meeting	C 1

BAHRAIN

Amir Comments on GCC Military Exercises	C 1
Amir Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi	C 1

KUWAIT

Jordanian Rapid Deployment Force Criticized [AL-ANBA].....	C 1
Libyan Utilities Secretary, Amir Hold Talks	C 2
Prime Minister Receives Soviet Islamic Delegation	C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Cabinet Reviews Current Arab Developments	C 2
Defense Minister on Official Visit to Italy [cross-reference].....	C 2
Foreign Minister Visits Britain, Holds Talks [cross-reference].....	C 3
King Receives Chief of Jordan's Royal Court	C 3
Military Unit Departs UAE After Maneuvers	C 3

PDRY

Chairman Meets With Egyptian NPUG Leader	C 3
--	-----

EGYPT

MENA: Mubarak Interview With Kuwaiti Paper	D 1
Mubarak Returns From Khartoum 18 October	D 1
Muhyi ad-Din Affirms Support for Palestinian Cause	D 1

Press Treatment of Israel During War Anniversary	D 2
Pro-Government, Opposition Press Surveyed	D 2
AL-AHRAM on Anniversary [6 Oct]	D 4
Further on Press Treatment	D 5
GDR Agricultural Minister Meets With Wali	D 6
Austrian Economic Delegation Arrives 14 October	D 6
Cooperation Protocol Signed	D 6
Weekly Criticizes Results of Mubarak's U.S. Visit [ASH-SHA'B 11 Oct]	D 6

IRAQ

ATH-THAWRAH Praises U.S. Stand on War With Iran [Radio Monte Carlo]	E 1
Armed Forces Issue Communique No 1,251	E 1
Military Spokesman Denies Iranian Claim	E 1
President Holds Talks With SFRY Delegation	E 1
Planinc Ends Visit	E 2
Joint Statement	E 2
Oil Minister in Ankara for Pipeline Talks	E 3
State Minister Meets CAR Foreign Minister	E 3
Meeting With Ramadan	E 3

JORDAN

Text of Army Commander's Statement on RDF [JORDAN TIMES 18 Oct]	F 1
JORDAN TIMES Criticizes UN Ambassador Kirkpatrick [19 Oct]	F 1
King Husayn Sends Message to Saudi Monarch	F 2
Briefs: Ambassador to Chile	F 2

LEBANON

Dialogue Committee To Meet at Airport 20 October	G 1
Salvation Front To 'Boycott'	G 1
Junblatt Rejects Airport Venue	G 1
Beirut Notes Dialogue Stances	G 1
Al-Murabitun Outlines Position [Voice of Arab Lebanon]	G 2
Chamber of Deputies Elects Speaker, Officials	G 2
Al-Jumayyil on Recourse to Chamber of Deputies	G 2
Salim Chairs Political Committee Meeting 18 Oct	G 2
Committee Views Observers, Security	G 3
'Fifth Party' Causing Incidents	G 3
Andreotti Confirms Italian Observer Participation [ANSA]	G 3
Fourth Italian Soldier Wounded [ANSA]	G 3
Junblatt Comments in Interview on Western Attitudes [DAGENS NYHETER 12 Oct]	G 3
Amal Comments on Cease-Fire Violations [Voice of Arab Lebanon]	G 4
VOL Updates Security Situation 19 October	G 5
Suq al-Gharb-'Alayh Clashes	G 5
Syria Prepares Explosions Plan in Suburb	G 5
Sa'd Haddad Praises Israeli Position in Crisis	G 5

SYRIA

Radio Comments on U.S. Policy Lines in Mideast	H 1
McFarlane Influence Seen	H 1
Joint Plans With Israel	H 1
'Alternative Options' Viewed	H 1
TISHRIN Scores Yasir 'Arafat's Stands	H 2
Palestine Broadcast Views Forming of Jordanian RDF	H 2

ISRAEL

Reportage on Appointment of New Finance Minister	I 1
--	-----

Knesset Approval	I 1
Alignment MK Speech	I 1
No-Confidence Vote Defeated	I 1
Kohen-Orgad Economic Plan	I 1
Conflicting Stands Reported in Liberal Party	I 1
Jordanian Force Should Be 'Firmly' Opposed [HATZOFE 18 Oct]	I 1
U.S. Transfer of Data [MA'ARIV 19 Oct]	I 2
Minister Ne'eman Opposes Force	I 2
Ambassador to Washington Warns Against Leaks [HA'ARETZ 18 Oct]	I 2
'Very Grave' View of Soviet Missiles in Syria [MA'ARIV 18 Oct]	I 2
U.S. Reacts 'Coolly' to Request for Help at UN	I 3
U.S. Asked To Restrict 6th Fleet Flights	I 3
Chief of Staff Warns Against Defense Budget Cuts	I 3
Al-Awwali Redeployment 'Justified'	I 3
Two Border Policemen Killed, One Wounded in Sidon	I 3
Deputy Foreign Minister Sees Lebanese Maronites [MA'ARIV 18 Oct]	I 3
Portugal Announces Full Diplomatic Relations [MA'ARIV 19 Oct]	I 4
Bethlehem Mayor Turns Down Invitation to U.S. [MA'ARIV 18 Oct]	I 4
Harif on Shamir Approach to Prime Minister Job [MA'ARIV 14 Oct]	I 4

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU Calls for Sanctions Against South Africa	P 1
Further Reportage on Central African Summit	P 1
Angolan Decision on Charter	P 1
Angolan Minister's Remarks, Meetings [Luanda]	P 1
Habre Meeting With Onu	P 1
PANA Finance Committee To Examine Draft Budget	P 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Senegalese President Departs After 4-Day Visit	Q 1
Communique on President's Visit	Q 1
Turkish State Minister Continues Contacts [Ankara]	Q 1

LIBYA

South Africa's 'Barbaric Aggression' Condemned	Q 2
Sudanese Army Issues 'Important' Statement	Q 2

MOROCCO

LE MONDE Expounds Moroccan Position on Sahara [18 Oct]	Q 3
--	-----

SUDAN

Reportage on Visit by Egypt's President Mubarak	Q 3
Arrives in Khartoum	Q 3
Talks With Numayri	Q 3
'Ali Previews Discussions [MENA]	Q 3
MENA Reports Press Conference	Q 3
Mubarak Leaves Sudan	Q 6
Egyptian Foreign Minister Makes Statement	Q 6
SUNA Interviews Egyptian Defense Minister	Q 7
SSU Central Leadership Concludes Meetings	Q 8

TUNISIA

Mohamed Mzali Mentioned as Successor	Q 8
--	-----

EAST AFRICA

SOMALIA

Mogadishu Reports Explosion at Ethiopian Base R 1

UGANDA

Reportage on Upcoming Parliamentary Byelections R 1
 Public Service Ministry Announcement R 1
 Opposition Party Boycott R 1
 Government Statement on Boycott R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

GUNT Spokesman Reports Sporadic Fighting S 1
 Bardai Radio Deplores French Support for Habre S 1

GABON

French Cooperation Minister Concludes Visit S 2

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Report on Rawlings Interview With Cuban Magazine T 1
 Agricultural Agreement Signed With Yugoslavia T 1
 Information Secretary Warns of 'Disunity' T 1
 ARPB Vice President Ordered Before Tribunal T 2

GUINEA-BISSAU

President Vieira Leaves for Visit to Cuba T 2

NIGER

NIGERIA

Shagari Submits Ministerial Nominees to Senate T 2
 Senate To Return List T 3
 248 Arrested in Lagos in 'Anticrime Operation' T 3

SENEGAL

President Diouf Views Chad, Western Sahara /LE MATIN 12 Oct/ T 3
 Diouf Answers Questions About Visits Abroad T 4

TOGO

Eyadema on Youth 'Connivance' With Foreigners T 5

UPPER VOLTA

Mali Delegation Visit Reported 18 October T 6

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

- UNITA Officers Surrender to Huambo Authorities U 1
UNITA Central Committee Assesses August Offensive U 1
 [Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel]

BOTSWANA

- Masire Comments on Elections, Zimbabwe Talks U 1
Mmusi Returns From International Conferences U 1

LESOTHO

- King Moshoeshoe Opens Regional Workshop 18 Oct U 2
 Foreign Minister Address U 2

MALAWI

- Chirwa Appeal Case Adjourned Indefinitely U 3

MOZAMBIQUE

- Further Reaction to RSA Raid Against ANC in Maputo U 3
 U.S. Communique; Indian Aid U 3
 ANC Member Interview U 3
Defense Minister Addresses Training Ceremony U 4
Voice of Resistance Reports 'Red August' Results U 4

SOUTH AFRICA

- Pik Botha Rebukes Lesotho UN Envoy's Remarks U 4
State Vice President Comments on U.S. Talks U 5
Officials, Party Leaders Cited on Religious Issue U 5
ANC Statement Condemns RSA Raid in Maputo *[Dar es Salaam]* U 5
 Radio Freedom Exhortation *[Addis Ababa]* U 6
PAC Issues Statement on Raid in Maputo *[Dar es Salaam]* U 6

ZAMBIA

- President Urges Less Reliance on Foreign Aid U 6

ZIMBABWE

- Mugabe Condemns RSA Raid in Message to Machel U 6
United States Seeks To Repatriate Professionals U 7
Labor Minister Reports on Tunis ILO Meeting U 7
Country To Become SADCC Health Training Center U 7
Banana Addresses Christian Council on Development U 7

Pro-'Arafat Officers Condemn Al-Khadra Statement

JN181633 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1548 GMT
18 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus radio and television have broadcast a statement by Colonel Tariq al-Khadra in which he declared his renunciation of the Palestinian legitimacy and of the PLO. Al-Khadra chose to call himself the chief of staff of the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA]. Immediately following this statement, the commanders of the forces and formations of the PLA in Lebanon held an emergency meeting in which they decided the following:

1. To condemn Col Tariq al-Khadra and submit a petition to Brother General Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] asking for Al-Khadra's dismissal as commander of the Hittin forces.

2. To consider all orders and instructions that Al-Khadra issued to the battalions of the PLO forces of Hittin to be null and void as of 2200 on 17 October 1983.

3. To stress the revolution forces' unity within the PLA under the leadership of Brother Abu 'Ammar, general commander of the Palestinian revolution forces and PLO Executive Committee chairman.

4. The Al-Khadra statement clearly reveals the sustained Syrian decision to strike at the PLO, split and fragment it, and create an agent organization belonging to the Syrian regime, directed by Syrian intelligence organs.

5. This statement by Col al-Khadra further exposes the details of the Syrian plan to split and fight against the PLO so as to pave the way for these persons who are connected with the Syrian intelligence organs. Therefore, the PLA forces commanders hold the Syrian leadership responsible for any fighting that may take place in the northern [Lebanese] region — fighting that may occur because the Syrian leadership has mobilized all its agents and tools to oppose the Palestinian revolution, legitimacy, and people.

6. The PLA commanders, officers, and fighters who supported the independent national Palestinian decisionmaking in 1979 against attempts at trusteeship and containment, and who made our people proud because of their steadfastness in Beirut, will rush to stand by their revolution and people and their legitimate leadership against the current plots to liquidate the revolution and the people's cause within the serious scheme between Syria and the United States.

Signed: Staff Colonel 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Majayidah, assistant chief of staff; Staff Colonel Sa'ib al-'Ajiz, commander of Ash-Shaqif forces and the popular liberation forces; Staff Colonel Mustafa Dib Khalil Abu Ta'an, commander of the Al-Qadisiyah forces; Lieutenant Colonel Sulayman Hallas, deputy commander of the Ash-Shaqif forces; Colonel Khalid Sultan, commander of the popular resistance forces; Lieutenant Colonel Husayn 'Abduh, deputy commander of the popular resistance forces; and Lieutenant Colonel 'Abd ar-Rahim Abu 'Awn, commander of the 6th Artillery Battalion

'New Exposure of Dissidents'

NC181354 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic
0500 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Brothers: Yesterday, Syrian television broadcast a statement written and prepared in Syrian intelligence headquarters. The statement was read by Brigadier General Tariq al-Khadra, whom Syrian intelligence had earlier appointed as PLA commander in Syria without the approval of, or recognition by, the PLO or PLA officers and men.

It is now 1983. We see and hear those who are trying to embroil our brothers in a confrontation with their people, revolution, and legitimate and authentic command. However, we are fully confident that the schemes of the hostile forces will fail and that our brother officers and men will stand alongside their kinfolk, people, and revolution against all conspiratorial attempts.

We again mention the written statement read by Tariq al-Khadra, who was perhaps forced to read the statement on Syrian television. We want to say that this statement is nothing other than a new exposure of the real conspirators, as well as a new exposure of the dissidents. It is now being shown daily where the dissidents owe their allegiance. Furthermore, it is also daily shown which quarters are manipulating the dissidents. It is shown that the dissidents are capable of doing nothing other than moving as a trivial puppet and a blind tool.

Abu 'Ammar has not appointed Tariq al-Khadra. The PLO has not brought Tariq al-Khadra. The PLO has not recognized Tariq al-Khadra. The Syrian authorities have brought Tariq al-Khadra and have appointed him — and now the Syrian authorities order him on television to join the dissidents, just as these authorities had ordered the dissident group to announce itself.

As-Sai'qah Joins Dissidents To Oust 'Arafat

NC181505 Paris AFP in English 1455 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus, Oct 18 (AFP) — The pro-Syrian Palestinian movement As-Sai'qah headed by Suhayr Muhsin today joined radical dissidents seeking to oust Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chief Yasir 'Arafat. It was the second Palestinian group in two days to reject Mr 'Arafat's leadership. Yesterday, General Tariq al-Khadra, leader of the 2,600-strong Palestine Liberation Army — a PLO grouping — said he was transferring allegiance because Mr 'Arafat "no longer represents anyone but himself".

As-Sai'qah spokesman Arhan Abu al-Haija, in a communique here, urged Palestinian civilians and guerrillas "inside and outside" the Israeli-occupied territories to "proclaim their allegiance" to the dissident movement led by Abu Musa and supported by Syria and Libya. Echoing Gen Khadra, he said Mr 'Arafat was "an instrument in the hands of enemies of the Palestinian revolution and faithful lackey of the American-Israeli reactionary plan in the region".

Mr 'Arafat and remaining loyal Palestinian forces are surrounded by the dissidents and their Syrian allies at camps outside Tripoli, in north Lebanon.

'Arafat Chairs Fatah Military Council Meeting

JN181724 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1621 GMT
18 Oct 83

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar has chaired a meeting of the expanded Fatah Military Council in Tripoli. Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, as well as a number of commanders, officers, and cadres of the military units also were present.

Abu 'Ammar reviewed the developments of the political situation on the regional and Arab levels, as well as the unjust campaigns aimed against the Palestinian revolution.

PLO Executive Committee Emergency Meeting Eyed

GF180850 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0820 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Dubayy, 18 Oct (WAKH) — It was reported in Dubayy today that intensive consultations are currently underway among the members of the PLO Executive Committee in order to hold an emergency meeting in the absence of its chairman, Yasir 'Arafat.

In today's issue, the newspaper *Al-Bayan* carries a report from Amman indicating that the meeting of the Committee will discuss the election of a deputy chairman of the Executive Committee who will be a deputy for the chairman in every aspect. This is seen as an attempt to get out of the Palestinian predicament which has been going on for several months. The paper added that this step — which the Executive Committee will adopt after lengthy debate — will pave the way for curtailing 'Arafat's authority until the Palestine National Council convenes. This Council is the only body which has the right to elect the PLO Executive Committee members, who later elect a chairman for the Committee and allocate posts.

Salah Khalaf Interviewed on Fatah Dispute

LD190948 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Oct (KUNA) — Member of the Fatah Central Committee Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, in an interview published here today, offers the opposition in the movement "a democratic divorce which will end the existing dispute" that has taken on bloody dimensions. In a lengthy interview with *Al-Watan*, which coincided with the conclusion of an important Fatah Central Committee meeting in Kuwait, he strongly attacked the regime of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, and accused it "of openly planning to liquidate the present PLO leadership, specifically 'Arafat."

He said that Nimr Salih (Abu Salih), planned the split inside Fatah with the Syrian president after the departure from Beirut. He disclosed that 79 officers and soldiers from Fatah are being secretly tried in front of the revolution's security court "for

failing to carry out duties during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon," among them Abu Hajim and Hajj Isma'il.

He added in the interview, which was described by *Al-Watan* as "a very frank dialogue," that he suggests the opponents set up a movement totally independent of Fatah and name it whatever they wish. He declared the readiness of the official Fatah leadership to relinquish the name of Fatah established in 1965 in favor of the opposition movement that calls itself "Democratic Fatah" [fatah ad-dimokratiyah].

In the interview conducted a few hours before he left for the PDRY, he attacked the Lebanese Communist Party and rejected accusations by the party that 'Arafat's forces are participating in the fighting in Tripoli, north Lebanon, on the side of the Islamic At-Tawhid movement.

Regarding a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian question, Abu Iyad declared that "it has reached a dead end." He said in reply to a question about possible attempts to withdraw legitimacy from the organization, "no Arab summit can do this, and the only ones capable of doing so are the Palestinian people. In any case, let them try."

Regarding opposition inside the Fatah movement, Salah Khalaf proposed "a democratic divorce" from this movement because he considers all other doors to be shut. It also appears that mediation to reach a solution has failed.

He said that "we have not as yet decided to expel the opposition from the Fatah movement", and at the recent Central Committee meeting here in Kuwait we "left the door open for them to participate in the general conference. If they do so this will have a positive reflection on the current Palestinian situation. He added: "If they refuse to take part in the general conference the decision to expel them will be made during there. However, we hope that this will not happen."

He went on to say "if the road remains closed we, on our side, would prefer a split and letting the opposition adopt the name of Fatah or Democratic Fatah. Let it take what it wants. We will consider that we, and not them, have split, and in our opinion this is better than the present bloodshed."

He underlined wide reforms that have taken place in Fatah and said that the movement is looking into establishing the revolutionary council "on sound bases." However, Abu Iyad attacked Syria and the dissenters explaining that what is happening now "was planned immediately upon leaving Beirut, between the Syrian regime, Abu Salih, and Qadri."

Regarding the situation in Tripoli, he said that the revolution has 10,000 fighters there "and our camps there are ready for fighting, although we do not seek a clash with Syria or anyone else." He denied that the Fatah leadership forces took part in the fighting against the forces of the Lebanese Communist Party. He said that 'Arafat exerted great efforts with the former prime minister, Rashid Karami, to stop the fighting.

In reply to a question regarding the rumors spread at the beginning of the crisis in Fatah that Abu Iyad was in sympathy with

the demands of the opposition against the background of his present stances against the opposition, he said: "True, I have stated in Kuwait that the development and reform of the movement is an important demand. On 27 May I said that we supported the demands of the opposition because these are supported by the youth of the movement without exception. I feared that this opposition would generate a military coup while some feared that the reform demands would be aborted and would become a secondary matter and not a basic demand." He said: "We supported the demands but opposed the method." We tried to settle the issue during our presence in Damascus from 12-27 May; however, we were rejected. Naturally, every person has his honor and dignity and cannot bear more than we had to bear for the sake of the unity of the movement.

Regarding the latest Palestinian mediation effort to settle the dispute and the split inside Fatah, and regarding the recent statement of the 18-member committee set up by the Palestine National Council, headed by Ibrahim Bakr, which suggested that it suspend its mediation until a favorable atmosphere prevails, Khalaf said: "In the past 2 days I was in touch with Ibrahim Bakr and made some remarks about the statement and its negative aspects.

As for the question of why Abu 'Ammar refused to meet the aforementioned committee, the Palestinian official said "Arafat met the committee."

As for the way 'Arafat arrived in Tripoli, Abu Iyad refused to answer for what he called security reasons. However, he stressed that he did not arrive there aboard an Egyptian ship nor by a Phalangist helicopter. He also denied that he had arrived in Tripoli through Beirut aboard the aircraft of the Lebanese businessman Rafiq al-Hariri. He also denied that 'Arafat would leave Tripoli for any other place at the moment.

As to the Soviet stance toward the crisis he said: "The Soviet Union told us during our meeting with its leadership last June that it opposes the split. They are the ones who said the famous sentence about Yasir 'Arafat that 'the people of the Soviet Union know 'Arafat by his headgear.'"

Khalaf summed up the stance of the Soviet Union by saying: "The Soviet Union stands behind the legitimacy of the Liberation Organization, but not to the degree of entering into battle against Syria, with whom it is linked by alliances it worked out against the American plans in the region and against Reagan's plan." He added that the Soviet Union "could not put its interests in Syria to one side as long as there is no deviation in the Syrian stance" from the Kremlin's point of view.

Regarding the battle of the Ash-Shuf Mountain region Abu Iyad said: "In fact, we sent forces to the mountains, and other parts of our forces infiltrated there without orders or instructions. I believe that Walid Junblatt will announce this himself later on when the crisis in relations between us is over. Junblatt will announce that 'Arafat's forces fought with us and not just the forces of Abu Musa."

Regarding 'Arafat's stance toward the confederation plan with Jordan and the plan of U.S. President Reagan, he said that "the

plan to set up the confederate union with Jordan has been approved by the Palestine National Council. However, the decision of the Council has been linked by the representatives of the Palestinian people with the establishment of an independent state."

Regarding President Reagan's plan, he said "It is over and has been deleted from our dictionary. In my view the solution has reached a dead end and our people today are living in a peculiar situation which could be described as a new state of violence."

Commenting on the statement of the Popular and Democratic Front and the statement of PNC Chairman Khalid al-Fahum, he said: "Al-Fahum is in collusion with the Syrian plan and if he does not desist we will take him to task at the National Council." He expressed his surprise at the stance of the Popular and Democratic Front. However, he added, "I know the stances of George Habash and Nayif Hawatimah and I respect both of them and respect their steadfastness and their stand with us."

Arab States Seek IAEA Rejection of Israel

JN132155 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT
13 Oct 83

[Text] The Arab and Islamic states have called on the general conference of the IAEA being held in Vienna to not accept the Zionist entity's credentials for the conference.

In a statement issued today, the Arab and Islamic states expressed their reservations over the Zionist delegation's credentials due to its continued hostile and expansionist policy in the Middle East, a policy which threatens world peace and security. They also pointed out that the Zionist entity's bombing of the Iraqi nuclear plant in June 1981 and its continued threats to repeat such an aggressive action in the future — along with its annexation of Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights, and its plans aimed at annexing the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip — are considered clear examples of the Zionist policy that constitutes a danger to the IAEA itself.

Concluding their statement, the Arab and Islamic states stressed that because of the aforementioned reasons and the fact that these credentials are illegal, accepting the credentials of the Zionist delegation is unjustified. Last year the IAEA conference rejected the credentials of the Zionist entity's delegation because of its aggression against the Iraqi nuclear plant and its continued policy of aggression and expansion in the region.

Al-'Asifah Commends PLA Allegiance to 'Uprising'

JN190713 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT
19 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus — Fatah's Al-'Asifah Forces General Command has described the Palestine Liberation Army's [PLA] support for Fatah's uprising and the confrontation of Palestinian deviationists as a national stand that will effectively contribute to unifying the Palestinian action. In a statement issued yesterday, the Al-'Asifah Forces General Command said: The PLO statement came at a time when efforts are continuing to purge

the Palestinian ranks of the deviationists who are leading the revolution to the position of a counterrevolution, disregarding the interests of our people and nation.

The statement adds: The Fatah movement, while holding 'Arafat and Khalil al-Wazir responsible for the massacre against the Lebanese communist comrades in Tripoli, calls on all strugglers to be vigilant against the deviationists' plans to strike at the national Palestinian alliance. Fatah will take to task those who harmed Palestinian struggle and defended the enemy interests at the expense of our people's interests.

The Al-'Asifah General Command concluded its statement by urging serious work for the sake of unifying Palestinian action on sound bases and continuing confrontation of all forms of deviation in the Palestinian arena.

Fatah CC Issues Statement 18 October

*LD182300 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT
18 Oct 83*

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee decided tonight to hold its fifth general conference in January and to hold the regional organization conference on 1 November. A statement issued by the committee says that it discussed all issues facing Palestinians and the PLO, taking into account current conditions, and confronted and dealt with all the issues on the agenda. The committee adopted several resolutions, the most important being not to allow any chance for Palestinian infighting or Palestinian-Arab fighting and to maintain Palestinian unity and the unity of Fatah. The Committee once again rejected the Camp David accords and so-called Palestinian self-rule and U.S. President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative.

'Arafat, Islamic Movement Reach Agreement

*NC181812 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1645 GMT 18 Oct 83*

[Text] Informed sources in the north have disclosed some details of the provisions of an agreement reached between PLO leader 'Arafat and Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unification Movement, to confront the Syrian presence in Tripoli. The Unification Movement has declared its absolute support for 'Arafat's leadership and its rejection of the Syrian military command's demands, particularly those pertaining to the surrender of 400 members of the Muslim brotherhood. The Unification Movement [words indistinct] the support of the Palestinian gunmen in its military positions and confiscate all the empty houses in Tripoli through an agreement between the two sides, and facilitate the deployment of the Palestinians in the residential quarters in Tripoli.

'Arafat has pledged to secure constant financial support for the Unification Movement, provide a monthly financial budget, and provide military support, including the supply of arms and the organization of training camps to train the movement's members under the supervision of Palestinian officers. 'Arafat has also pledged to adopt the Islamic line and apply Islamic law.

Palestinians in Jordan Cable Support to 'Arafat

*JN181912 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1621 GMT
18 Oct 83*

[Recorded dispatch by an unidentified radio correspondent — date not given]

[Text] A sharp wave of anger prevails in the Palestinian camps in Jordan against the Syrian regime's conspiratorial practices that aim to split the Palestinian people's unity by splitting the Fatah movement and later the PLO. All these practices serve the imperialist-Zionist designs to liquidate our question and abolish the great accomplishments achieved through the sacrifices of our people and the blood of our martyrs.

As the Palestinian masses in Jordan condemn the plots of the Syrian regime and its agents, they also reconfirm — through the national figures and notables of the camps — their support for the Palestinian legitimacy represented in Brother Abu 'Ammar. These masses also reiterate their rallying around the PLO, which is the sole representative of the Palestinian people and a strong expression of the independent national decisionmaking. This representative stands in the face of the attempts to contain our people and place them once more in the custody of others.

The Palestinian masses in Jordan have sent the following cable to brother leader Abu 'Ammar and a copy to the Syrian president:

Brother militant Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces:

Greetings of the revolution. The masses of Palestinian camps in Jordan, who constitute the large base of the Palestinian revolution and who have offered and are still offering their sons as martyrs in the revolution's immortal march, pledge to continue the struggle under your distinguished leadership. We declare to the whole world that we abide by your own legitimate elected leadership, which has been baptized by sacrifices, the struggle of many years, and heroic stands you have always led.

We announce to the whole world that we condemn any attempt to contain the PLO and its independent national decisionmaking. We condemn the plot aimed against our national unity and legitimate institutions. We announce to the whole world that the voices opposing the PLO, our people's sole legitimate representative under your leadership, are odd voices of certain tools held in the hands of those plotting against our people and rights.

We hope that you, brother hero Abu 'Ammar, will continue the march of liberation. We pledge to remain your soldiers until liberation, until our restoration to the homeland, and until we attain our right to self-determination and to establish our own independent Palestinian state. May you, our revolution, and the PLO live long under your leadership. Death and shame for the plotters and their lackeys.

Brother Rawhi al-Khatib, the deported mayor of Jerusalem, sent a cable to Brother Abu 'Ammar and a copy to the Syrian

president. Al-Khatib called for national unity and for preserving the PLO under the leadership of Brother Yasir 'Arafat. Al-Khatib also called for protecting the PLO's independent Palestinian decisionmaking.

Salah Khalaf, Officials Arrive in Aden 18 Oct

*GF181611 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
18 Oct 83*

[Text] Salah Kahalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in Aden today, accompanied by Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], Fatah Central Committee member and PLO Executive Committee member, and Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Fatah Revolutionary Council secretary, to discuss the current developments on the Arab and Lebanese arenas.

They were welcomed at the airport by Mahmud (an-Najashi), member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee; and 'Abbas Zaki, PLO representative in Aden.

Meet YSP Secretary

*GF181704 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT
18 Oct 83*

[Excerpt] Brother Abu Bakr Ba Dhib, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, reaffirmed the principal and stable stance of the PDRY beside the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, when he received today the Fatah Central Committee delegation, headed by Brother Salah Khalaf, member of the Central Committee of the movement. During the meeting the political situation and developments in the region, particularly the developments on the Palestinian and Lebanese arenas, were discussed. Brother Ba Dhib also affirmed the importance of alliance between the Palestinian Revolution, the Lebanese National Movement, and Syria on the basis of confronting the imperialist and reactionary conspiracies and plots, which aim at liquidating the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement. He called for a unity of efforts in order to resist the hostile powers, foremost of which are imperialism and the Zionist enemy. The meeting was attended by Brothers 'Abbas Zaki, member of the Revolutionary Council of Fatah and representatives of the PLO in Aden, and Hikmat Zayd, PLO representative in San'a'.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Chiefs of Staff Meet in Riyadh

Agenda Previewed

GF161350 Doha QNA in Arabic 1233 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Riyadh, 16 Oct (QNA) — The GCC chiefs of staff will hold their third meeting on Tuesday at the GCC Secretariat in Riyadh. During their 2-day meetings the chiefs of staff will discuss a number of issues, including a comprehensive review of the meetings of the various military committees that met during the period between the third session of the Supreme Council, which was held in Bahrain last November, and the fourth session, which will be held in Doha next month. They seek to assess the progress made in military cooperation in all fields prior to submitting their recommendations to the upcoming meeting of the GCC defense ministers.

The joint chiefs of staff will also discuss the results of the "Peninsula Shield" maneuvers which concluded in the UAE yesterday and will examine the report prepared by the committee concerned. They will also discuss unifying the training methods in the armies of the GCC states and unifying the curriculums of the military colleges in the member-states, as well as the idea of establishing concentrated military curriculums and action to unify armaments as much as possible. They will also discuss establishing a joint Gulf military command.

Conclude Meeting

LD190200 Riyadh SPA in English 1919 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Riyadh, Oct 18, SPA — Chiefs of general staff of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council's member-states concluded their third meeting here today at the GCC General Secretariat headquarters here today. During their two-day meeting the chiefs discussed the outcome of meetings of various military committees that met in the past to evaluate the Council's military cooperation and coordination. The generals also discussed results of joint military maneuvers concluded by the GCC Armed Forces at the weekend.

BAHRAIN

Amir Comments on GCC Military Exercises

LD160404 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2035 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Jidda, 15 Oct (SPA) — The amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa bin Sulman al-Khalifa has stressed that the "Peninsula Shield" exercises, in which the GCC countries' armies took part, proved to everyone the sons of the Gulf are serious about defending their security and their region. In a statement, His highness Shaykh 'Isa said that the GCC has become firmly established and is a permanent force to be added to the Arab and Islamic force. His Highness said that the exercises were not a kind of military pressure, but a crowning of the efforts made during the past few years. He expressed the hope that more progress would be reached in this field. His Highness the Amir

explained that the Gulf region will only be protected by its own force and by its sons.

His Highness praised the great efforts made by the Kingdom, led by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for a cease-fire in Lebanon and for securing its pillars of stability. He added that the Kingdom has always pioneered a great role in serving the Arab nation's issues. He said that the Lebanese problem will only be solved by its sons.

His Highness Shaykh 'Isa bin Sulman expressed optimism regarding the convention of the fourth GCC summit and the importance of the subjects that would be discussed at the level of Gulf, Arab, or Islamic issues.

Amir Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi

GF181925 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa bin Sulman al-Khalifa received a written message from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi concerning current Arab developments and bilateral relations. The Libyan ambassador, Ramadan Muhammad al-Rubi, handed over the message during a meeting with the Amir this morning.

KUWAIT

Jordanian Rapid Deployment Force Criticized

LD190928 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0713 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Oct (KUNA) — In a commentary captioned "Gamekeeper Turned Poacher," *Al-Anba'* today rejected the principle of "guardianship and protection" imposed by others on the Arabian Gulf, even if this protection is an Arab one, and welcomed "Arabism armies, information, and blood to be shed in the water and on the land of the Arabian Gulf, fighting those who are against it and threatening it in the name of Arabism, and only under its banner."

The paper denounced Washington's announcement of a special budget to finance what it calls the Jordanian rapid deployment forces delegated with specific tasks to protect the security of the Arabian Gulf. With astonishment it asks: "Have the future, the fate, and the security of the Arabian Gulf become one of the internal affairs of America, where Washington accordingly has the right to arrange agreements, mobilize armies, and allocate tasks, as if it is of no concern to the people of the Gulf to know what Washington decides about their countries?" It continued its questioning by saying, "What is the meaning of Amman's silence and the silence of the Gulf capitals in the face of the Washington announcement, which harms the sovereignty of the Arabian Gulf right at its heart, and is connected with the fate of our Arab people in their Gulf more than the fate of any other people?"

It went on to say: "It is a basic principle of concern for the one Arab interest that the peoples of the Arabian Gulf be aware of the imminent dangers, and that the Gulf countries, represented by the Cooperation Council, stand up and declare that Arabism,

sovereignty, security, and freedom of the Gulf economy are being threatened, and call a spade a spade."

It qualified this by saying: "We are not against Jordan's participation in supporting us against the dangers. However, we would have liked these valiant Jordanian forces not to have come to us under the umbrella of the White House and under the command of the overseas Marine commander. We would have wanted, and still want, Jordanian support for us to be in keeping with the joint Arab defense charter and not according to a congressional decision."

The paper expressed the conviction that "the U.S. soldiers operating in the service of Israel are not suitable as partners to any Arab force working in the service of honor, destiny, and survival." It added that "seeking the help of Arab forces operating within the framework of an American plan is tantamount to the end of Arab solidarity. This end began the day that Iraq stood alone in its war against Iran."

It concluded by saying "we declare our rejection of protection, even if it is Arab, if this protection comes about by an American decision and as part of an American plan."

Libyan Utilities Secretary, Amir Hold Talks

LD181831 Kuwait KUNA in English 1741 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 18 (KUNA) — Kuwait and Libya have set up specialised committees to explore avenues of cooperation and promotion of bilateral relations in all fields of endeavour, a press statement released Tuesday said. The statement covered the 4-day visit by the Libyan Secretary of Utilities Popular Committee Muhammad 'Ubaid ash-Shukri, to Kuwait, and his talks with the leading officials.

Shortly after his arrival here Saturday, Ash-Shukri had an audience with H.H. the Amir and conveyed the felicitations and greetings of the Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, and later relayed a similar message from Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud to H.H. the Crown Prince and Premier Sheikh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah.

The press statement marking the end of the friendly visit said official talks were held between the Libyan side, headed by Ash-Shukri, and a Kuwaiti one, led by the Cabinet Affairs Minister of State 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn.

The Libyan delegation, which also met with the social affairs, labour, and housing minister, and the president of Kuwait municipality, visited a number of public utilities and institutions and expressed admiration for the progress and prosperity in all fields of development. During these visits and talks, constructive proposals were offered by the two sides on ways of fostering bilateral relations and expanding horizons of joint cooperation between the Arab states. The statement said the purpose of the Libyan delegation's visit was to follow up what H.H. the Crown Prince and Premier Sheikh Sa'd al-'Abdallah discussed in Libya in December 1981. The two sides have set up specialised committees to discuss phases of cooperation and development in all sectors.

Prime Minister Receives Soviet Islamic Delegation

LD181355 Kuwait KUNA in English 1312 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 18 (KUNA) — A visiting Soviet Islamic delegation is to meet Wednesday with H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah.

The Islamic delegation arrived here Monday and was received by Kuwait's Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ministry Under Secretary Muhammad al-Hamdani, and the first secretary at the Soviet Embassy here. Members of the Soviet Islamic team earlier in the day met with senior officials in the Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ministry and toured the ministry's departments.

SAUDI ARABIA

Cabinet Reviews Current Arab Developments

LD181404 Riyadh SPA in English 1224 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Jidda, Oct 18, SPA — The Saudi cabinet has reviewed the current Arab situation and inter-Arab relations as well as their political dimensions. At the end of the meeting here last night, which was chaired by His Majesty King Fahd, Saudi Information Minister 'Ali ash-Sha'r said the Saudi monarch briefed the Council of Ministers on current Arab developments and existing inter-Arab relations based on a comprehensive evaluation in the light of the forthcoming Arab summit due to take place in Riyadh within the next two months. His Majesty King Fahd also explained the Kingdom's objectives behind a series of contacts undertaken on behalf by his envoys to make consultation with kings and heads of state of Arab countries in this connection.

At the directive of His Majesty King Fahd, the Saudi information minister presented a brief report on results of his recent meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus.

Interior Minister Prince Nayif Ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, who is also the chairman of the Pilgrimage Higher Committee, presented a report to the cabinet on the recently concluded pilgrimage season. For his part, Saudi Pilgrimage and Endowments Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab 'Abd al-Wasi also briefed the cabinet on the same subject. The pilgrimage season turned out to be a success due to special directives and care given by HM King Fahd and Crown Prince 'Abdallah.

The council later reviewed issues pertaining to Saudi graduates and HM King Fahd gave directives to ministers to give full care to new graduates and ensure their welfare.

Defense Minister on Official Visit to Italy

For Italian reportage on Defense Minister Sultan ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Al Sa'ud's official visit to Italy, including his talks with Prime Minister Craxi, Foreign Minister Andreotti, and Defense Minister Spadolini, see the Italy section of the 19 October Western Europe Daily Report and subsequent issues.

Foreign Minister Visits Britain, Holds Talks

For Riyadh SPA coverage of Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal's visit to the United Kingdom, including his meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe dealing with the Palestine problem, the situation in Lebanon, and current international problems, along with the visit the foreign minister will make to Ireland, see the United Kingdom section of the 19 October Western Europe Daily Report and subsequent issues.

King Receives Chief of Jordan's Royal Court

GF181734 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT
18 Oct 83

[Text] At his palace today His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Jordanian Royal Court, who conveyed to His Majesty a message from His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan.

The chief of the Jordanian Royal Court arrived in Jidda earlier today. He was received by Salim Sunbul, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and a representative of royal protocol.

Military Unit Departs UAE After Maneuvers

GF181045 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] The Saudi military unit led by Colonel Sa'd Salim that took part in the "Peninsula Shield" maneuvers left the country today. The maneuvers, which were part of the GCC rapid deployment forces, ended last Saturday.

The Saudi unit was seen off at the airport by the brigadier general commanding the Amiri Guards and a number of senior Armed Forces officers.

PDRY**Chairman Meets With Egyptian NPUG Leader**

GF181950 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT
18 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad received Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, leader of the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG], at his residence in Mukallah today. During the meeting current developments on the Arab arena and the means to strengthen the struggle of Arab Nationalist powers in order to confront the conspiratorial plans of the Zionist-imperialist alliance powers against the Arab nationalist liberation movement were discussed. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad saluted the struggle of the Egyptian people and their great contribution to the national liberation struggle of our Arab peoples and praised the Egyptian people's historic stances next to the 26 September and 14 October Revolutions. He also praised the NPUG stance toward the fateful Arab issues, foremost of which is the Palestinian issue, affirming our total solidarity with the Egyptian people's struggle against the hostile imperialist and Zionist plans.

For his part, Khalid Muhyi ad-Din expressed his pleasure over his visit to the PDRY and his admiration for the developments and accomplishments that he witnessed in various fields of the new life. He praised our country's principled stance on the Arab issues and rights and its role in the struggle of the Arab national liberation movement in order to confront the imperialist and Zionist challenges.

MENA: Mubarak Interview With Kuwaiti Paper
NC182345 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2316 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 18 Oct (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has emphasized that Egypt stipulates no conditions for its return to the Arab ranks. He said: We do not want to embarrass anybody. What is important is that the Arabs decide when they want Egypt back.

President Mubarak also stressed the importance of Arab solidarity. He referred to the current state of division in the Arab world saying: Let us get together because we lose by staying apart.

In an interview which he granted to the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Siyasah* and which the Egyptian papers publish in their editions tomorrow morning, President Mubarak denies the existence of an Egyptian-Syrian agreement against the Palestinian movement. He describes Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO Executive Committee chairman, as a flexible man who appreciates the world conditions around him.

Concerning the situation in the Gulf area, President Mubarak says that Egypt will intervene to defend the Gulf states if Iran carries out its threats. He expressed his belief, however, that Iran will back down.

In his interview Mubarak stresses Egypt's adherence to the policy of nonalignment saying that there will be no [words indistinct] U.S. military personnel presence.

Discussing his recent tour to the United States, President Mubarak explains that he talked frankly to the Americans and warned them that certain forces are exploiting the heightening of tension in the area, and that the United States will lose its friends if it fails in Lebanon and if it fails in finding solutions to the tense situation in the Gulf.

Regarding Egyptian-Soviet relations, President Mubarak criticizes the Soviet Union's interference in our domestic affairs. He explains that relations will not improve if this interference does not stop.

The President announces that Anba Shinudah [the Coptic patriarch] will resume his role. He says that he has reached an understanding with Shinudah on the appropriate date for the reassumption of his role because there is no fanaticism in Egypt.

On the appointment of a vice president, President Mubarak says: When I find the right man, I will immediately appoint him because Egypt needs stability after the successive changes it has witnessed in the past 30 years.

Concerning the internal situation, President Mubarak stresses that it is better now than it was 2 years ago and that our economic position is improving every year.

President Mubarak says that the coming period will witness an improvement in the road network, the establishment of street cleaning companies, and raising the standard of tourist services, and the construction of houses.

President Mubarak emphasizes there will be no leniency on issues pertaining to security and the protection of the state's funds. He explains that the state's prestige is not established on the basis of tyranny or a police state.

Mubarak Returns From Khartoum 18 October
NC181806 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 18 Oct (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak returned to Cairo this evening following a brief visit of several hours to the Sudanese capital. The president was received at Cairo airport by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha.

Muhyi ad-Din Affirms Support for Palestinian Cause
NC182224 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 18 Oct (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din has reaffirmed that Egypt always supports the Palestinian cause, that Egypt will never abandon the PLO and that Egypt will never change this stand.

At a press conference the prime minister held this evening that was attended by foreign correspondents, he pointed out that Egypt's stand has always been positive, adding that Egypt waged four wars since 1948 for the sake of the Palestinian problem.

The prime minister said: We are really pained over what is taking place within Fatah. He added that Fatah must be left alone to express itself in complete freedom, far from any intervention. He called on the Arab countries to pursue the same stand that Egypt is adopting so that the Fatah's objectives can be attained.

Asked if President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will visit Iraq, the prime minister said that no date has been fixed for this visit, adding that Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, will visit Iraq.

On the restoration of diplomatic relations between Egypt and the Arab countries, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said: There is nothing new in this regard. Egypt will not take the initiative unless Arab countries embark upon restoring diplomatic relations with Egypt.

He said: There are strong and amicable relations and a dialogue between Egypt and some Arab countries despite the nonexistence of diplomatic relations. These relations are being mirrored in the increasing Arab investment in Egypt.

In reply to a question about the Syrian forces' withdrawal after the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said: It is illogical to treat the Syrian and Israeli forces alike. The Israeli forces entered Lebanon as invaders and aggressors and we and the entire world condemned this aggression. But the entry of the Syrian forces into Lebanon was within the context of forming the Arab Deterrent Forces despite the changes that occurred later.

The prime minister said that the withdrawal of the Israeli forces would cancel all the pretexts for the Syrian presence in Lebanon. Even those Arab countries which support the Syrian presence in Lebanon could not find a pretext to support this presence. This is why we say that Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon will be followed by a Syrian withdrawal.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din pointed out, in reply to a question, that the postponement of the proposed Arab summit has not been caused by Egypt. The postponement has been generated by the attempt to mend some chronic Arab differences. He said: We hope that they will succeed in patching up these differences. He added: There are some Arab leaders who favor the postponement of the conference until an agreement has been reached in principle regarding it in order to avert the broadening of Arab differences.

Asked if Egypt will be invited to attend the conference, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said that the decision depends on circumstances, adding if Egypt is invited we will study it in due time.

Asked about the relations between Egypt and the United States and about President Mubarak's recent visit to the United States, the prime minister pointed out that the visit was successful from our point of view. He said: The world situation in general and the Middle East issue in particular were discussed. Also the economic aspect of the visit was successful. The military talks were constructive.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din points out that three unresolved issues constitute an obstacle to the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel. The first is the Lebanese question in which there has been no progress or improvement so far.

The prime minister added that the second issue is the Tabah problem. He said that the discussions pertaining to this problem ceased when the Israelis requested they be held in Jerusalem and that quick steps must be taken in this regard.

The third issue is the stand of Shamir's government on the question of the settlements, the building of which runs counter to the provisions of the Camp David agreements.

Answering a question on the U.S. role regarding the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel, Dr Muhyi ad-Din emphasized that the discussion of this question is not considered an interference in Egypt's domestic affairs.

Answering another question, Muhyi ad-Din said: There are no obstacles regarding the restoration of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The date of the restoration of these relations has not yet been discussed. He explained that the amount of trade exchange between the two countries has increased recently. He stressed that there is no objection to the restoration of relations on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in domestic affairs.

Muhyi ad-Din pointed out that the Soviet Union has commented on the Consultative Council's recent elections saying that the voters did not go to ballot boxes.

Asked about the opposition parties non-participation in the Consultative Council's meeting, Muhyi ad-Din said: The opposition parties do not enjoy a popular majority and they fear a confrontation with the National Democratic Party. They used the condition that they must obtain 8 percent of the votes as a pretext and excuse not to participate in the elections. There are many states, such as Sri Lanka and Israel for example, which stipulate that the opposition parties must obtain this or an even greater percentage.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din emphasized that the Emergency Law, which the opposition use as a pretext, was only used to confront acts of violence and terrorism. He pointed out that two of the extraordinary laws have been rescinded and a third has been amended.

Asked about the possibility of applying the Islamic sharia [legislation] in the Egyptian laws as Egypt did within the framework of the integration between Egypt and Sudan, Muhyi ad-Din explained that the Egyptian law in force does not differ largely from the Islamic sharia laws.

On the activities of the Parties Committee, Muhyi ad-Din affirmed that the committee is committed to the constitution's provisions stipulating that for a new party to be established, the following three principles must be guaranteed — national unity, social justice, and socialist democracy. He pointed out that the committee has rejected only one party since its formation.

The prime minister then reviewed the achievements of his government in the past 2 years within the framework of democracy and freedom, and the existence of the opposition parties and their representation in the People's Assembly and Consultative Council. He said that his government works hard to establish a comprehensive peace in the Middle East and build a strong Army to protect our borders against any foreign interference. He praised the standard the military industries have achieved.

Answering a question on the military aid which Egypt extends to the Gulf states, the prime minister emphasized that the Egyptian aid is confined to offering expertise and training on weapons which Egypt sells to these states. He also emphasized that Egypt does not take part in wars in the region.

Press Treatment of Israel During War Anniversary

Pro-Government, Opposition Press Surveyed

[Editorial Report] In marking the 10th anniversary of the October war the progovernment papers mainly devote their articles, editorials, and analyses to praising Egypt's achievements in the war and paying tribute to President as-Sadat's decision on the war and the Egyptian Armed Forces' conduct of it, making little reference to Israel. The opposition papers are predictably critical of the political management of the war and of President as-Sadat's conduct of it.

Writing in Cairo *Al-Ahram* on 6 October under the title "Israeli Strategy After October," Sayyid Zahra discusses the effect of the October war on Israel's strategy. He sums up Israel's post-

October war strategy as being "to isolate Egypt because Israel realizes that it is the biggest Arab power and that the Arab world cannot fight Israel without it." In order to achieve this "Egypt's military strength should be curtailed and differences between Egypt and the Arab world should be deepened," the two objectives that lie behind the peace treaty. "Even after signing the treaty the Israelis view Egypt as their number one enemy" and still make threats to reoccupy Sinai.

According to the writer, Israeli strategy is to make the Arabs feel the vast superiority of Israel, to maintain this superiority over all the Arab countries collectively, and to prevent the emergence of an Arab striking force — "an example of which was the destruction of the Iraqi reactor and the Israeli uproar over the sale of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia and sophisticated weapons to Jordan."

The writer concludes: "A repetition of what happened in the October war is not impossible or unlikely, but in the final analysis the matter depends on redressing the great imbalance between the Arabs and Israel, particularly in the military field, something that cannot be achieved without a genuine will for confrontation, not only on the popular level but also on the official level."

In another article in *Al-Ahram* on the same day entitled "The Strategic Concept of the October War," Dr 'Abd al-Mun'im Sa'id of the Al-Ahram Center of Strategic Studies discusses the strategic concept on whose basis Egypt fought the October war, the differing views taken by Arabs of the war, and the definition of victory and defeat in the October war. He says that "those who criticized the political management of the war ascribed to it objectives radically opposed to the concept of limited war; and those who were enthusiastic about this management were also mistaken in that they imagined that the October war was the last of wars and actually believed that the Arabs had become the world's sixth power, thus once again confusing between what is possible and what is real." He adds that "for a country to believe in this principle, to apply it, and to allow the strategic balance between itself and the adversary to be disturbed is something very serious. Israel, at least, does not think this way. It speaks about peace every day and at the same time it is developing its conventional and nuclear military machine and even uses this machine in successive battles, seizes opportunities, and finds excuses to expand materially and morally at the expense of Arab lands and peoples."

Cairo *Akhbar al-Yawm* on 8 October 1983 leads with a 3,500-word editorial by chief editor Ibrahim Sa'dah entitled "The Ungrateful Ones" mainly lauding As-Sadat, praising his feats in the October war, and attacking his critics and detractors of the war.

On page 9 it publishes a 600-word article by Jalal 'Arif entitled "Have We Learned the Lesson?" Referring to a statement by Israeli Defense Minister Arens on the October war anniversary accusing Egypt of deliberately violating the peace treaty and to his visit to the Israeli forces in the Negev facing the Egyptian forces, he says that such statements by Arens and other Israeli officials about destroying peace opportunities "give the impression that it was Egypt that marched its armies to occupy Lebanon and to massacre the Palestinians there, or that it is the one

defying the whole world by pursuing a policy of building settlements in the occupied territories and paving the way to annexing the West Bank and Gaza."

The writer says that 10 years after the October war Israeli actions bring back to mind Menahem Begin's statement a few years ago that "there will be no peace for the people of Israel and the land of Israel or even for the Arabs as long as we do not liberate all our homeland and even if we sign a peace treaty." He wonders whether this Israeli concept of peace has been abandoned or still exists behind the building of settlements, annihilating the Palestinians, and invading Lebanon.

Concluding, the writer says that "weakness invites aggression" and the Arab nation will be committing a "crime" if it "does not start immediately to overcome its weakness, build its strength, rebuild Egypt and provide it with the means of strength in order to lead the Arab struggle to restore Arab rights and liberate all the usurped Arab lands."

Cairo *Al-Akhbar* in Arabic 6 through 10 October commemorates the 1973 October war anniversary with numerous articles, reports, and interviews mainly paying tribute to and glorifying As-Sadat, the Armed Forces, and the Egyptian people. In its references to Israel the paper stresses that the Egyptian Armed Forces proved that Israel was not invincible and that it could be defeated.

In its 10 October editorial *Al-Akhbar* says: "One of the results of the great October victory is that it reduced Israel to its real size and destroyed that illusion of expansion into an area extending from the Nile to the Euphrates with ambitions of even reaching Tabuk, and beyond Tabuk in the heart of the Arabian Peninsula, as well as the illusion of controlling the Suez Canal and the Red Sea and their Asian and African shores. The world was convinced that Israel would achieve that expansion and control in a short time because there was no force to deter it. However, Egypt was the deterrent force and the October victory put an end to that legend and proved a disappointment to those who were living on illusions and fables."

The opposition paper *Al-Ahali* of 5 October is critical of As-Sadat's conduct of the war and its results. In an article under the headline "Our Foreign Policy: Tomorrow Is the 10th Anniversary of the October War," Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad says: "In his speech to the Israeli Knesset, As-Sadat pledged that the October war would be the last war. He did that before regaining most of Sinai and without an Israeli commitment to give the territory back."

He adds that the "aim of the war was to draw the attention of the United States and then pledge to the United States that he would not wage another war."

In conclusion, Muhammad as-Sayyid Ahmad says: "As-Sadat had inherited what he called a situation of no war and no peace. The situation he left behind after the October war and the peace treaty was one reflecting Egypt's failure to achieve peace although it had promised not to wage any more wars. Even the most enthusiastic supporters of the Camp David agreements now admit that the hopes for peace have been dashed and the chances

of establishing peace have crumbled. This must once again raise the question of an alternative strategy to regain the rights and territories, not just attempts to 'patch up' a strategy which has been declared bankrupt."

The opposition paper *Ash-Sha'b* of 4 October is also critical of the October war results. In an Ibrahim az-Ziyadi article under the title "Victory Day" *Ash-Sha'b* says that the war was "by all accounts a defeat for Israel and a victory for Egypt and the Arabs. It was unanimously agreed, even in the circle of war experts, that the decisive battles should have changed the face of history. We, the victors, were supposed to reap the fruit of our triumph. That should at least have included termination of the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories occupied as a result of the Arab defeat in 1967."

"What did happen was quite different. We began losing our self-confidence and our faith in our capabilities. We began to feel that we could not fight because the United States had intervened. We began to go into a shell and restrict and restrain ourselves. America's ugly face came to the surface and we began to hear the 'peace' tune. Then the ugly face revealed its plans. It wanted Israel to be the 'strongest' in the region, stronger even than all the states of the region put together."

In conclusion, *Al-Akhbar* says that 10 years after Egypt's "victory" everything has been reversed. "The Arab states have been fragmented and are fighting one another. The Israeli cancer is still spreading in our territory, settling in with arrogance and haughtiness. Our state of affairs is only too obvious. The reality is stronger than any words."

"It is customary for nations to celebrate their national holidays and to celebrate victory days in a big way, but do the Egyptian and Arab people feel that victory and its effects or do they believe that the 'defeated' Israel has been able, with U.S. help and with As-Sadat's monopoly of power, to overcome its defeat, obliterate our victory, continue occupation and colonization of our country, and oppress our peoples. Is there a way to work and struggle for a new victory?"

AL-AHRAM on Anniversary

PM181500 Cairo Al-Ahram in Arabic 6 Oct 83 p 1

[Ibrahim Nafi' article: "On the Anniversary of the Great Day: We Begin From Here"]

[Text] Today, after 10 years, the Egyptian people and their Armed Forces celebrate the great October epic, the memory, effect, and impact of which have not been lessened by the passage of time. History has a deeper outlook and wider perspective on events when they are further in the past and when the temporary effects disappear and secrets are revealed. The passing years give such events more space in history records and more depth in analysis and study of results.

Ten years after the October war there is a need for a special pause by us to assess what preceded the war and then the war itself and its results, a pause which should not be confined to just remembering the past and reviewing historic events but should also go

further to wider horizons in the future and its prospects. This is more necessary now because the Arab world is at present passing through its worst crisis and through one of the most critical phases in its history. It is no exaggeration to say that what is happening in the Arab world now will positively or negatively determine the features of the Arab future for generations to come.

As we review the chronology of the epic we fully remember the massive shock which struck the Arab people in general and the Egyptian people in particular after the June 1967 defeat.

Against all Israeli calculations at the time, the one most important fact which stood out after the defeat was the Egyptian people's unflinching determination to overcome the defeat and never to surrender. That clearly began with the Egyptian people's rejection of 'Abd an-Nasir's resignation and their insistence on his leadership of the march to wipe out the shame of defeat. That was conclusive evidence of the people's resolve, revolutionary character, and willingness to offer unlimited sacrifices to free the national soil from the shame of Israeli occupation.

It is abundantly clear now that there was great confidence in the ability of the people and the armed forces to overcome the defeat quickly and build up their strength and capabilities in record time and then demonstrate to the world the Egyptian military presence by means of the missiles wall and the attrition battles against the Israeli forces in Sinai.

It is also very clear that the October war was the result of all the efforts and developments in the Egyptian Armed Forces and society in the period from 1967 to 1973 until the day of that heroic epic and legendary crossing inscribed in the memory of history by the Egyptian fighters and Armed Forces who changed long-standing military theories and strategic rules of combat and war.

The legend needed someone to come forward, shoulder the responsibility, and take decision.

To be true to history it must be said that the war decision was not an ordinary combat order given by a commander of the forces that will fight a conventional battle. Rather we can say with certainty that President Anwar as-Sadat's order to start the war was a daring historical decision reflecting a real and serious development in Egyptian policy and Arab policy in general. This is because it was the first time since 1948 that the Arabs had taken the initiative in the Arab-Israeli conflict and a decision to wage war on Israel had been taken. For many long years the Arabs were satisfied with partial reactions to Israeli strikes. It was also the first time that the political command had paved the way to war in a scientific and well programmed manner, with secrecy, long endurance, mastery of strategic deception, and then surprise.

To also be true to history it must be said that the decision which President Anwar as-Sadat took with courage was in the final analysis but a translation of the Egyptian people's spirit and determination to resist Israeli hegemony and vanquish a colonialist will through a major liberation battle; a battle that would stop a course of events that would inevitably have led to total and final

capitulation to Israel, restore to Egypt and the Arabs their land, and open the door to restoring the occupied land and regaining rights.

For this reason the Egyptian people always recall the anniversary of the great event with gratitude unaffected by denigratory statements and link it to the name of the maker of the great decision. They do so out of understanding and appreciation of the outcome of the decision and its psychological, economic, social, and political impact on the whole Arab area as well as on the whole world whose peoples appreciate the hero of war and peace as one of the 20th century's most outstanding leaders.

Today, as we celebrate the 10th anniversary of the great epic, we need more than ever before the October 1973 creative spirit.

We need to restore the spirit of Arab solidarity, which has proved its decisive effectiveness, now that the Arab rights are on the verge of being lost because of the squandering of Arab resources in boycotting Egypt and isolating it from the Arab world, because of Arab division and disputes, and as a result of negativism in the Arab national attitude.

Finally, we need to arm ourselves with the October spirit, which really expressed the Arab nation's national spirit and its sound realization of the unity of objective and fate.

We need the October spirit in order to restore what is left of Arab lands under Israeli occupation, to regain the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, and to realize peace between the peoples of the area. This will be achieved only if we first and foremost regain the great October spirit in firmness and solidarity, renouncing differences and utilizing the Arab nation's resources to attain the major objectives.

We did this in October 1973 and there was the epic battle.

And thus we should begin in October 1983 so that we will follow the sound course to restore all the lost Arab rights.

What President Mubarak did during his recent tour of Europe and the United States and his utilization of every forum there confirms this spirit, the spirit of boosting the economic and military capability of Egypt — Egypt the pioneer of Arab struggle, like it or not.

Further on Press Treatment

NC182127 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT
6 Oct 83

[From the press review]

[Text] The editorials of today's Cairo papers discuss the celebration marking the anniversary of the October victory.

Under the title "October Until Today," *Al-Ahram* says: Ten years have passed since the glorious October, the earthquake of which is still causing its tremors in Israeli society as admitted by its press and officials. For the first time, the Israeli wing [as heard], which was dominant, was broken and caused astonish-

ment in all Israel. This astonishment was manifested by the confusion of its leaders and their ostensible failure to realize what happened. However, the truth which everybody admitted afterwards was that Israel has been stripped of the only weapon on which it relied until then, namely that its long arm can strike whoever it wants, however it wants, and anywhere it wants without any deterrence or even any reply.

The paper adds: Begin himself went as far as to justify the invasion of Lebanon as being an attempt to lessen the October shock after a decade. Was the reason for choosing Lebanon the fact that it is one of the weakest Arab states? Was the resort to utmost savagery, might, and ravenous revenge in conformity with the creed of conciliation [aqidat as-sulh] which pervaded the Israeli way of thinking after October? Or was the reason in fact a question of restoring prestige?

Al-Ahram further says: However, Lebanon has proved so far that it is a quagmire for Israel in which it has sunk up to its torso without achieving any significant results. The tables have turned against it to the extent that Begin has preferred to leave his post to try and forget. His successor is still stumbling in forming a national unity government which can deal with this war's economic, social, and psychological vestiges. He is trying to lift its rubble and burden from the shoulders of the Israeli citizen.

In conclusion, *Al-Ahram* says: On the Arab side, the Arabs have, regrettably, lost the October thread [as heard]. They have not benefitted from its lessons as Israel did. They are still divided and at loggerheads. They have even added to this plotting, fighting, and treachery among themselves. When will they restore the sharp vision and discernment which was theirs in October?

Under the headline "6 October Is the Way to Peace," *Al-Akhbar* says: In its significance and meaning, this day has gone beyond the limits of time and place. What happened on 6 October 1973 was not a passing event, something limited to its time and place. It is a historic coup which has exceeded its time and place everywhere on this earth to confirm to the world that the Arabs have been resurrected by their ancient glory and have been reborn.

The paper adds: What was great in this historic coup was not the fact that we crossed the Canal, destroyed the Bar-Lev line, and liberated areas of our occupied territory and saved our Canal from the consequences of the Israeli domination. The greatness was the purpose behind all this and the historical fact which this glorious victory implied and announced to the whole world. This fact is that there is an Arab land which must be liberated and that there are Arab rights which must be restored. In view of all this, it was natural that the world should direct itself to Israel to guarantee its interests in the Near and Middle East, and in what they used to call port of Suez. [as heard] The contemporary world looks out for its own interests. It was natural then for the world to give its mind and heart, and all possible aid and support to Israel because it saw in Israel the force capable of guaranteeing its interests and benefits.

Al-Akhbar then says: No great or small state believed that the Arabs would rise again. The prevalent belief was that the Arabs

were a nation whose role in history had ended — a nation which had surrendered the reins of power to time like the empires which disintegrated and the kingdoms which vanished. The belief was that the whole future depended on Israel marching from one victory to another and that the Arabs were unable to move toward a big or small war which would lead to the inevitable end of their existence. Even on 6 October when we moved to wage the war and crossed the Canal, the world did not believe what happened. They believed what happened was a movement leading to a crushing end. The world did not believe its eyes and ears, when the Egyptian Army entered the Canal and crossed it from the west to the east, not in the darkness of the night, but openly in daylight. The Army did so amidst shouts of exaltation that reached the clouds in the sky. The world did not believe that the Egyptian Army destroyed the Bar-Lev line within hours. In the estimation of the military personnel, this line was impregnable from destruction by any force on earth. The world had its excuse for all this because it saw the Arabs as a defeated nation for more than 30 years. All states believed that Israel was a force which could not be vanquished because the Arabs were no longer a force to be considered.

In conclusion, the paper praises the Egyptian Army which made the miracle and achieved the great victory, the effects and results of which went beyond the border of time and place. It says: "If we agreed to call what happened the 6 October or 10 Ramadan victory, it is in fact a term for the rest of our lives and history. It is always coupled with the name of that great hero and noble departed, the man who made the miracle — Anwar as-Sadat. This will be its term throughout Egypt's history and in each glorious victory achieved by its sons."

GDR Agricultural Minister Meets With Wali

NC181407 Cairo MENA in English 1155 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, Oct 18 (MENA) — First session of official talks between Egypt and the Democratic Republic of Germany (GDR) on agricultural cooperation opened here today under State Minister for Agriculture and Food Security Dr Yusuf Wali and the German minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs currently visiting here.

Following the session, Dr Wali said that a joint committee of Egyptian and German experts would be formed to lay down bases of bilateral cooperation in the fields of developing agricultural and scientific researches, the setting up machinery service stations, and increasing high-output seeds, oil crops and the vegetables.

A cooperation agreement between Egypt and the GDR will be signed at the end of the German minister's visit to Egypt on Saturday, Wali said. Meanwhile, the German official reiterated the common desire to boost and cement cooperation between the two countries in various agricultural fields. He added that his country is ready to offer technical aid to Egypt in the field of intensified farming, agricultural mechanisation, the production of milk and meat and health care for the animals.

The German minister arrived here yesterday on a week-long visit to Egypt.

Austrian Economic Delegation Arrives 14 October

NC142127 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Cairo, 14 Oct (MENA) — An Austrian delegation headed by Secretary of State for Trade Dr Erich Schmidt arrived tonight in Cairo on a 3-day visit to Egypt.

The delegation is scheduled to hold talks to sign a protocol on technical and economic cooperation between Egypt and Austria, which provides for Austrian participation in some of the projects included in the 5-year plan. These include projects in the fields of agriculture, supply, industry, energy, transport, and communication.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

NC171500 Cairo MENA in English 0835 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] The Austrian minister of commerce and industry left here today at the close of a three-day visit to Egypt during which he attended the sixth session of the Egyptian-Austrian Joint Cooperation Committee. While here, the Austrian minister signed a new protocol for bilateral cooperation in the fields of trade, industry, tourism, housing, transport and communications. Austria will offer technical aid to Egypt in these domains under the supervision of the aforementioned committee. The Austrian official also conferred with top Egyptian officials on means of fostering cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

Weekly Criticizes Results of Mubarak's U.S. Visit

PM181533 Cairo Ash-Sha'b in Arabic 11 Oct 83 p 15

[Abd al-Qadir Shuhayb report: "After the Washington Talks, Another U.S. Promise To Study Egypt's Economic Requests"]

[Excerpts] One recurring phenomenon is that, every time President Mubarak visits Washington, the Egyptian Government prepares a long list of economic and financial requests to be submitted to U.S. officials during U.S.-Egyptian talks. The talks are usually concluded with U.S. promises to study or continue negotiations on these requests. Months pass and the promises are not kept. That happened on Mubarak's two previous visits to Washington and it happened again on his third and latest visit. Egypt submits requests. The United States does not respond. It only makes promises.

During the recent talks held at various levels in Washington, the Egyptian negotiators submitted and pressed their requests, but as usual the talks ended with a limited U.S. response and unlimited U.S. Administration promises to study these requests and find the right solutions.

The U.S. Administration contented itself with the small increase in the U.S. military aid program for Egypt approved by a U.S. Senate appropriations subcommittee. That increase, approved for the new fiscal year which begins this month, does not exceed \$70 million. The Egyptian Government asked for \$400 million.

The United States only promised to study Egypt's request for a substantial increase in grants under the military aid program. It

agreed to a minimal increase of \$65 million. The same thing applied to the request for a solution to the problem of the burden of military debts on Egypt. The U.S. Administration merely promised to search for a solution to this problem in the future.

The United States turned down Egypt's call for an increase in economic aid just as it turned down the call for an increase in military aid. It did, however, promise to study or consider the request for payment of the aid, or part of it, in cash. Washington gave the same promise during President Mubarak's previous visit.

The U.S. Administration also repeated its previous promise to encourage Egyptian exports to the United States and lift the restrictions preventing such exports to the U.S. market.

So, the U.S.-Egyptian talks have resulted in more U.S. promises to study Egypt's new requests and in a confirmation of old promises to consider Egypt's old requests. The phenomenon of U.S. promises to the Egyptian Government is now a familiar and recurring one. The Egyptian Government's promise to solve the Egyptian people's problems is also a recurring phenomenon.

ATH-THAWRAH Praises U.S. Stand on War With Iran
JN181842 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT
 18 Oct 83

[Text] The newspaper *Ath-Thawrah*, organ of the ruling Ba'ith Party in Iraq, has expressed satisfaction with Washington's warning to Iran which was issued last Thursday. *Ath-Thawrah* expressed its conviction that the U.S. threat to intervene if the freedom of navigation in the Hormuz Strait is exposed to danger must be taken seriously. *Ath-Thawrah*, which devoted two pages to this subject, believes that the U.S. position on the Gulf conflict is changing. It said that the U.S. position shows increasing support for a decisive Iraqi action against the Iranian installations to force Iran to negotiate for a peaceful settlement.

Ath-Thawrah is of the view that Washington has proved to be serious, something which constitutes a new factor in its position on the war. This position appeared in the form of a threat and criticism of Iran without referring to Iraq, a development that leads us to understand that there is a U.S. trend which supports a decisive Iraqi action against the Iranian oil installations so as to force Iran to accept peaceful negotiations.

Ath-Thawrah adds: It seems that the United States has changed. After encouraging the continuation of war, the United States has moved on to a new position which considers that the conflict has gone beyond its targets and that its continuation is aimless.

Ath-Thawrah did not elaborate on what it calls a decisive Iraqi action against the Iranian oil installations, but observers do not rule out the possibility that this is a hint at using the French-made Super Etendards which President Saddam Husayn said would arrive in Iraq before the end of this month.

Armed Forces Issue Communiqué No 1,251

JN181730 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT
 18 Oct 83

[Communiqué No 1,251 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 18 October 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The sons of our great people and our heroic Armed Forces which have taken a courageous national and patriotic stand against the mean and expansionist Khomeyniite ambitions and which confronted the enemy's reckless adventures and desperate attempts will remain with God's help strong and triumphant, and their enemy will lose and be defeated. The results of the war activities at the front for last night and today are as follows:

1. Sighting a number of enemy concentrations opposite their forward positions in the northern sector of the front, our forces opened fire with various weapons, inflicting losses in men and equipment and capturing a number of enemy troops. In another area of the same sector, one of our combat patrol units, supported by the brave engineering corps men, carried out activities against enemy concentrations, inflicting a number of casualties. Our

forward observation posts heard enemy cries for help and the sound of explosions in enemy positions.

2. Formations of our daring fighter planes today raided enemy positions and concentrations in the northern sector, scoring effective, direct hits and causing fire to break out in enemy positions, weapons emplacements, and various equipment. All our fighter planes returned safely to their bases, thanks be to God.

3. Our forward units used various weapons against a number of enemy personnel opposite their positions in the area east of Basra, killing three. One of our patrol units found a quantity of various military equipment and supplies in another area of the same sector.

4. Using artillery, our forward units attacked a number of enemy targets opposite our forces' positions in the central sector, scoring direct, effective hits.

5. One infantry position was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

6. The spiteful Khomeyniite enemy today used artillery to shell the city of Mandali, the townships of Panjwin and Sayyid Sadiq, and the Khurmali subdistrict and its environs. The enemy shelling injured a woman in Sayyid Sadiq and destroyed a house in Panjwin.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 October 1983

Military Spokesman Denies Iranian Claim

JN181930 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Oct (INA) — An Iraqi military source today denied Iranian claims about downing an Iraqi plane today. The source said that the Iraqi planes have carried out successful raids against Iranian positions and concentrations in the northern sector and have all returned safely to base. The source recalled the false Iranian claims in Iranian communiqués due to Iran's utter failure to obtain any useful results from its war of aggression against Iraq.

President Holds Talks With SFRY Delegation

JN181535 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1245 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn and Mrs Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Council, held official talks here today to promote the current cooperation between the two countries. During the talks President Saddam Husayn stressed the profound relations of cooperation between Iraq and the SFRY — relations that are being strengthened through practical developments. The president added that the two countries' bilateral relations are based on their basic principles and enjoy the special concern of their leaderships.

The president praised the Yugoslav friends because of their support for the Arabs against the Zionist aggression and the imperialist designs, highlighting the role played by the late Yugoslav President Tito. The president added that President

Tito's positive stand is known to our people, and that we, as Arabs and not merely as Iraqis, remember Yugoslavia's distinctive stand in support of the Arab causes. Mrs Milka Planinc valued Iraq's desire to promote cooperation with the SFRY and its struggle to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement to serve world peace. She stressed the importance of exchanging visits by the two leaderships of the two friendly countries to promote their cooperation and exchange views on the various issues of joint interest and on issues related to world peace. She expressed Yugoslavia's concern about the world crises, particularly the Iranian-Iraqi war, pointing out that the SFRY views with appreciation Iraq's continuous appeals for establishing peace based on justice.

During the talks, the two sides reviewed bilateral cooperation in the various fields and the means of promoting them to serve construction and progress in the two friendly countries. They also discussed the means of promoting the Nonaligned Movement's role and principles in the interest of world peace and exchanged views which were characterized by mutual understanding and identity of approaches on numerous issues of joint interest and the general Arab situation. The talks were attended on the Iraqi side by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; the president's secretary; and the Iraqi ambassador in Belgrade. Zvone Dragan, vice president of the SFRY Federal Council, and the SFRY ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting on the SFRY side. The SFRY prime minister has been visiting Iraq since Sunday.

Planinc Ends Visit

JN182106 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2045 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Oct (INA) — Mrs Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Council, concluded a 3-day visit to Iraq and left Baghdad for home tonight.

In a predeparture statement to INA, Mrs Planinc voiced satisfaction with the results of the visit. She said that she had exchanged opinions with the Iraqi officials on all issues of common concern for the two friendly countries, issues that seriously contribute to further promoting and bolstering the developing relations between Iraq and the SFRY. She asserted that the talks in Iraq had dealt with the Arab and international issues that concern the two sides. She was seen off at the airport by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; a number of ministers and their under secretaries; as well as other officials.

Joint Statement

JN190849 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text of joint statement issued in Baghdad on 18 October at the end of a visit by Milka Planinc, SFRY Federal Executive Council president, 16-18 October]

[Text] 1. At the invitation of Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, Mrs

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, paid an official and cordial visit to Iraq from 16 to 18 October 1983. During the visit, President Saddam Husayn, chairman of the RCC and president of the republic, received Mrs Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. She conveyed to him the greetings and best wishes of the president and members of the SFRY State Presidency as well as their wishes for the happiness and progress of the friendly Iraqi people. President Saddam Husayn, in turn, asked her to convey his warm greetings and wishes of continued good health and happiness to the president and members of the SFRY State Presidency as well as his best wishes of progress and prosperity to [words indistinct].

2. The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and frankness which characterize the relations between the two countries. During these talks Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and Mrs Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, exchanged comprehensive viewpoints on bilateral relations and the possibilities of expanding cooperation between the two countries, as well as the current international situation and the problems facing the world today.

3. The two sides noted the successful development of political relations and indicated the importance of exchanging viewpoints on a high level. They agreed to continue their efforts and give all necessary attention to promoting and bolstering all forms of bilateral cooperation. The two sides assessed that a high level of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation has been reached. In the meantime, they pointed to certain questions which accompanied such an effective development of relations between them. These questions were dealt with, as has been the case in the past, in a spirit of friendship, understanding, and respect for joint interests. The two sides noted with satisfaction the existence of greater possibilities to expand and promote joint cooperation.

4. Upon reviewing the very complicated developments facing the world, the two sides expressed their deep concern over the general deterioration in international relations as a result of competition among the international blocs and big powers, their arms race, and increasing open intervention in the internal affairs of independent states and peoples. The two sides expressed particular concern over the fact that the conflict among blocs has affected the Nonaligned Movement states, a matter which exposes the nonaligned states to all sorts of pressure. They also emphasized that the continuation of the arms race and exacerbation of the world economic crisis have rendered the present situation more dangerous and more ambiguous.

5. The Iraqi side acquainted the Yugoslav side with the situation in the Arab Gulf area and with its conflict with Iran, in addition to the efforts being exerted by Iraq to end war. The Yugoslav side highly valued the Iraqi viewpoint and supported the Iraqi Government's efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. The Yugoslav side expressed grave concern over the continuation of the war and stressed the need to end the armed conflict between the two neighborly countries peacefully and justly according to the UN charter and the nonaligned policy. It reiterated its complete support for the efforts being

exerted on the international level and within the Nonaligned Movement to end the conflict.

6. Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the RCC and first deputy prime minister, and Mrs Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, expressed their concern over the recent developments in the Middle East crisis which jeopardize peace and security in the entire region and make it difficult to find bases for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist forces from all the occupied Arab territories, including the city of Jerusalem, and for the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state on their land under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. The two sides stressed the need to preserve the PLO's unity and the independence of its ability to launch struggle. They also stressed the importance of the Arab nation's solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people's just struggle. The two sides strongly condemned the expansionist and hostile Zionist policy against Lebanon. They stressed support for Lebanon's national unity, independence, and sovereignty on the basis of the Zionist forces' withdrawal from Lebanon's territory.

7. The two sides noted the worsening international situation and asserted that the nonaligned policy and the Nonaligned Movement assume a large responsibility and play an indispensable role as a power capable of contributing to the solution of the current problems and the worsening world crises. In particular, they noted the need to seriously implement the resolutions and recommendations of the nonaligned states' seventh conference which contributes, to a large extent, to bolstering the movement's efforts to resolve crises, preserve and enhance peace, develop international cooperation, and enable all nations to attain their right to freedom and independent development.

8. During the visit, the Iraqi-SFRY Joint Committee on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation held an extraordinary session to follow up the promotion of economic cooperation and trade between the two friendly countries. Within this framework, the two sides reviewed the development projects being implemented in Iraq by the Yugoslav companies and discussed the possibilities of expanding trade in the two countries' interests.

9. At the end of the visit, Mrs Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, thanked the Iraqi Government and people for the hospitality and warm reception accorded to her and her delegation. She invited Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, to pay an official visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date will be fixed later.

Oil Minister in Ankara for Pipeline Talks

JN181045 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0935 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Ankara, 18 Oct (INA)— Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi arrived here today at the head of an official delegation on a visit of several days to Turkey.

In a statement to the INA correspondent here, Taqi said that the purpose of his visit is to hold talks with Fahir Ilkel, Turkish minister of energy and natural resources, on issues of common concern to the two neighborly countries. The talks, he said, will deal particularly with the liquefied petroleum gas pipeline scheduled to be constructed across Turkey after it was approved at the extraordinary meeting held in Ankara at the beginning of this year on the level of the two countries' permanent committees.

The Iraqi and Turkish ministers are scheduled to begin their official talks later today.

State Minister Meets CAR Foreign Minister

JN1811530 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1252 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Oct (INA)— Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan met here today with Michel Salle, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Central African Republic, and his accompanying delegation, which arrived yesterday. During the meeting, they exchanged views on the international situation in general and the bilateral relations between the two countries in particular.

'Alwan explained Iraq's clear stand that calls for halting the Iraqi-Iranian war, pointing out the Iranian regime's arrogance and continued aggression against Iraq. He also explained the dimensions of the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation and violation of Lebanon's sovereignty.

Salle affirmed his country's support for Iraq's efforts to halt the Iranian aggression. As for Arab-African relations, he asserted that his country is committed to its policy which aims at establishing close relations with the Arab world to serve the interests of the Arab and African peoples.

The meeting was attended by Guy Darlan, high commissioner of planning, the ambassador of the Central African Republic in Baghdad, and a number of Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials.

Meeting With Ramadan

JN181902 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, this afternoon received Michel Salle, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation in the Central African Republic. During the meeting, the first deputy prime minister received a written message for President Saddam Husayn from Central African Republic President Andre-Dieudonne Kolingba. The message deals with bilateral relations. In his message, Kolingba has asserted his country's support for Iraq in its just battle against the spiteful Iranian regime as well as his support for the Arab nation's causes, foremost of which is the Palestine question. The message also expresses the Central African Republic president's greetings to President Saddam Husayn and his country's appreciation for the developed relations between the two friendly countries.

Taha Yasin Ramadan asked Michel Salle to convey President Saddam Husayn's greetings to President Kolingba and his appreciation for the Central African Republic's positive positions on Iraq and the Arab nation. He also said that Iraq considers this moral support for our people and nation to be material support. He added that Iraq is proud of its friends' positions.

The first deputy prime minister also reviewed the developments in the aggressive war, which was imposed on Iraq 3 years ago, and affirmed that this war was created by imperialism and the enemies of progress and liberation. He also asserted that the Iraqis have confidence in themselves. He added: The sons of our people are determined to preserve their sovereignty, honor, and the accomplishments of their glorious revolution. He also

said that Iraq's economy will improve despite the war's circumstances, while our country will continue its positive efforts to bring about peace.

Michel Salle has affirmed that the strong relations between his country and the Arab states will remain firm and said: The Central African Republic people support Iraq and the Arab nation in their just struggle against the enemies of progress and peace represented by Khomeyni's regime and the Zionist entity. He also pointed out that Iraq will achieve victory over the Iranians because the Iraqis have proved their determination to defend their homeland and also proved their ability to protect their principles and noble values.

Text of Army Commander's Statement on RDF*JN180910 Amman Jordan Times in English 18 Oct 83 p 1**[By a Jordan Times staff reporter]*

[Excerpts] Amman — Jordan Monday accused Israel of trying to abort the sale of sophisticated U.S. arms to the Jordanian Army and reaffirmed the Kingdom's commitment to continue support for Arab states in all aspects, including the military one.

In a statement to the Jordanian news agency, PETRA, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Lieutenant General Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir said: "Israel and the Zionist lobby (in the U.S.) have made it difficult for Jordan to obtain American arms in an attempt to thwart Jordanian efforts to get advanced arms from the U.S." Ash-Sharif Zayd was referring to reports broadcast by Israel Radio last week which mentioned the so-called "Rapid Deployment Force (RDF)" to be financed and armed by the U.S., to be used as a mobile force in emergencies in the Arabian Gulf.

Congressional sources were quoted as saying in Washington that U.S. officials had been consulting Congress on equipping a mobile force of Jordanian Army units. They said the Reagan administration has proposed about \$200 million in aid primarily for troop-carrying planes and other equipment to move the force around the Gulf.

Following is the full text of Ash-Sharif Zayd's statement:

"Jordan rejects and condemns attempts at casting doubts over its national commitments towards Arab brothers — commitments that have grown and become well established within the framework of Jordan's belief in Arab solidarity and unity of Arab destiny.

"Jordan, under the leadership of His Majesty King Husayn, has always supported and will continue to support Arab brothers, as it sees in them a steady source of support. By the same token, Jordan offers as much assistance as it can, in all fields, including the military one, to those brotherly Arab states in return for their aid.

"Jordan's support for its Arab brothers in the Gulf and elsewhere is not a new policy, nor is it a novelty, as this support has been a permanent feature of that Jordanian policy chartered by His Majesty the King and deepened by practice over a quarter of a century. Such a policy has been in full compliance with the principle of mutual assistance among various Arab states and peoples in their struggle against foreign threats, and in their drive for development and progress under an umbrella of security and stability.

"Jordan, which believes in diversification of its sources of arms supplies, still considers the United States one of the important sources of arms for its Armed Forces. To that end, Jordan has developed organisational frameworks that serve this purpose. This has been a fact known to all, and moreover, our meeting and consultations with the American side on arms sales and other related issues have been taking place very openly and in broad daylight.

"Nonetheless, Jordan does not find it easy to obtain American arms, whether for financial or political reasons created by Israel and the Zionist lobby to block Jordanian efforts for getting modern weapons. This is obviously manifested in the way news of this issue (the so-called Jordanian RDF) has been disseminated, and which was directed in the first place at thwarting recent Jordanian efforts for obtaining advanced U.S. arms which were found necessary for the Armed Forces. Intensified consultations have been held frequently with the American side on the issue.

"In fact, the recent Israeli move is neither new nor surprising, as it reminds us of Israel's previous attitudes against all efforts made by Arab states neighbouring Israel to obtain modern weaponry from the U.S. or any other source. Jordan, while greatly concerned for its sovereignty and independence, is also keen on defending the Arab identity against all threats, whether coming through direct aggression or attempts at foreign domination.

"Jordan will carry out its national responsibilities whenever called upon to do so, as it has always done throughout its history, regardless of all obstacles and difficulties which the enemies of the Arab nation try to create."

JORDAN TIMES Criticizes UN Ambassador Kirkpatrick*JN190740 Amman Jordan Times in English 19 Oct 83 p 4**[Editorial: "High Priestess' Catharsis"]*

[Text] Jeane Kirkpatrick, probably upset, if not down-right angry, at being side-stepped for the national security adviser job, must have again found it cathartic to take it out on the Arabs. "If we work harder," she told a group of American Zionist women on Monday night, "we may, with other democratic state, be able to change the General Assembly from a forum of hate-filled resolutions to a forum that promotes international brotherhood."

By "international brotherhood", the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations meant international support, rather than censures, for the State of Israel. (What else could it be?)

But what Mrs. Kirkpatrick said there is not really the point, as many of us already know that the high-priestess of American conservative thinking repeats herself in defending what she likes to call Israeli "democracy", and invariably gets a Zionist medal for it, almost every day. The moral of the story, however, is something different.

In Vienna last week, a threat by the United States to withdraw from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) prevented the adoption of an Iraqi resolution to suspend Israel's membership in the world organisation. The background to the proposed resolution, as we all know, is the Israeli attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor in June, 1981, which has gone unpunished until now, because Washington must have insisted the attack was carried out either in self-defence or in keeping with Israel's "democratic" practices.

This is then how Mrs. Kirkpatrick and her administration think, when she says that there has been a "growing reluctance among other nations, primarily in the African bloc to accept without question resolutions by Arab states that condemn Israel". Threats by the U.S. are not at all mentioned, nor do the Americans want to say what kind of regimes, African or otherwise, are those which condone Israeli policies and American support for them.

The moral of Mrs. Kirkpatrick's latest attack on the Arab states is indeed clear. The United States is succeeding, perhaps slowly but surely, in defending Israel's freedom to hit, kill and destroy because Washington has been more than willing to use coercion and threats against any force that stands in the way, and much more than before. Naturally, the U.S. envoy's talk about "international brotherhood" becomes nothing but deception mixed with rubbish — at best.

King Husayn Sends Message to Saudi Monarch

*JN181925 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
18 Oct 83*

[Text] Amman — Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, returned to Amman from Jidda this evening following a short visit to Saudi Arabia during which he conveyed a message

from His Majesty King Husayn to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The message deals with current developments in the Arab arena, particularly those involving the Palestine question and the Lebanese problem. The message comes within the framework of continued consultations between the two brotherly countries in light of the efforts to prepare positive and suitable circumstances for the convocation of the forthcoming Arab summit in Riyadh.

Briefs

Ambassador to Chile — Santiago (PETRA) — Samih al-Faraj has presented his credentials to Chilean President Augusto Pinochet as Jordan's ambassador in Santiago. [Excerpt] [Amman *Ad-Dustur in Arabic* 18 Oct 83 p 26 JN]

Dialogue Committee To Meet at Airport 20 October
NC181452 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1427 GMT
 18 Oct 83

[Text] While the contacts are continuing with the parties invited to the National Dialogue Conference meeting regarding the arrangements for the meeting and out of the authorities' commitment to address the invitations 48 hours earlier, the governors have been instructed to invite the parties concerned to meet at 1100 on Thursday at Beirut airport. It is recalled that choosing Beirut airport as a venue for the dialogue body was agreed in principle during the talks which were held with the mediators who arranged for the Preparatory Committee to meet last Thursday. The announcement of the airport as a venue for the dialogue was expected to be made following the Preparatory Committee meeting.

Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim has contacted the ambassadors of the states participating in the Multinational Force during which it was agreed that Multinational Force units will shoulder the responsibility of maintaining security at the airport during the meeting and ensuring the arrival of those invited by means of helicopters when necessary.

Salvation Front To 'Boycott'

NC191211 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
 19 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Lebanon is now facing a decisive 24 hours preceding the convening of the National Dialogue Committee. The future of solving the Lebanese crisis depends upon the attendance or boycott of the members invited to the conference.

President Amin al-Jumayyil this morning followed up the reaction of those invited to the meeting tomorrow at Beirut International Airport.

The National Salvation Front today declared that it is boycotting tomorrow's meeting because it has reservations over Beirut airport as the meeting's venue.

Amid these contacts and consultations, diplomatic sources said that the regime is going ahead with the dialogue on the basis of its setting the venue and time at Beirut airport tomorrow. However, if some parties fail to attend, talks will be held again regarding the venue. If one or more representatives of the parties which expressed reservation over the venue will attend, the meeting will definitely be held as scheduled.

The sources said the regime wants a dialogue and is prepared to agree on the venue which is agreed upon by the conferees because it wants to make every effort for the sake of the homeland's interest without any regard to the formalities which some are contemplating.

The same sources indicated that contacts are continuing with Saudi Arabia and the United States to deal with all the problems hindering the meeting of the Dialogue Committee and that Lebanon is receiving every assistance from them.

According to the same sources, what is important is that an agreement is reached on the venue that will safeguard the state's dignity and bear an official character. The regime is open to every proposal.

These sources revealed that the leaders of the National Salvation Front are divided among themselves over the venue of the Dialogue Committee in Tunis. The sources said: Let them agree among themselves over the venue provided that this obtains the agreement of the other parties to the committee.

The same sources affirmed that Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri during his contacts with the parties to the Dialogue Committee consulted them over the appropriate venue. However, every time an agreement was reached over a specific place, stances suddenly changed on the pretext that there are new factors impeding the venue which was agreed upon.

Regarding the neutral observers who will supervise the cease-fire, the sources affirmed that Lebanon has accomplished all that is requested of it and that the delay in the arrival of the observers is linked with legal constitutional points by the two countries concerned.

On the possibility of McFarlane's return to Beirut, the sources said it is not certain that the former U.S. envoy will return to Lebanon although he promised before leaving that in the event of his appointment he would return on a brief visit to bid farewell. The sources added that Richard Fairbanks will leave Beirut for Saudi Arabia today accompanying Rafiq al-Hariri to tackle certain new developments.

Junblatt Rejects Airport Venue

NC181746 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT
 18 Oct 83

[Text] Quoting sources close to Walid Junblatt, REUTER says that Junblatt has rejected the convening of the national reconciliation conference at Beirut airport and that he will go to Western Europe tomorrow.

Beirut Notes Dialogue Stances

NC190804 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT
 19 Oct 83

[Excerpt] All the necessary arrangements have been made for ensuring the convening of the National Dialogue Committee to which the Lebanese attach great hopes. The question, however, is what is the stand of the invited parties?

Available information indicates that Camille Sham'un, Sa'ib Salam, 'Adil 'Usayran, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, and lawyer Nabih Birri agreed to the venue of the meeting after receiving the invitation. Sulayman Franjiyah has not sent his official reply to the appropriate officials. However, he replied indirectly before receiving the invitation in the afternoon during a news conference at his palace in Zgharta that he had notified Rafiq al-Hariri that he prefers the patriarchal summer headquarters in Ad-Diman or Tunis. Franjiyah said: We went further and left it up to the

president to set the venue provided that it is outside Lebanon. This request was made in my own name.

Rashid Karami has thus far not given his answer to the appropriate officials.

In respect of Walid Junblatt, it appears that he does not agree to holding the meeting in Beirut. Well-informed sources said Al-Hariri, who returned to Beirut last night from Damascus where he met with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Walid Junblatt, told officials that Junblatt expressed reservations on attending the meeting at the airport for security reasons.

Al-Murabitun Outlines Position

NC191026 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] The Central Political Committee and the Emergency Council's Executive Committee of the Independent Nasirite Movement—al-Murabitun held a joint meeting under the chairmanship of Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat.

After considering the agenda, a statement was issued affirming that the movement supports all the positive aspects resulting from the national dialogue, but that it will not tolerate the negative aspects whatever their reasons or justification may be.

The statement added: We look with patience and positive commitment to the national dialogue procedures as an entry to a unified national role for fighting the Zionist enemy, ending the occupation and the 17 May accord, and as an entry to establishing a formula for the unity of the homeland and the citizens, and to rectify all aspects of the defect resulting from the 4 June [1967] war.

The statement stressed that our people have principles that must be the fundamental bases in the national dialogue program to be put before the dialogue committee. Should these principles receive no attention, we and our masses will see only one option, namely, an all-out upsurge within a revolution for change.

Regarding U.S. President Reagan's statement linking U.S. security with continued U.S. military domination by its forces in Lebanon, the movement sees that the U.S. Administration, by following up its role particularly in Greater Beirut, is organizing its persistent and growing hegemony at various levels.

Regarding the Tripoli events, the movement reaffirmed its stand on the need for all Muslim and nationalist forces to direct their energy to defeat the Israeli occupation, the party hegemony plan, and the establishment of cantons.

Chamber of Deputies Elects Speaker, Officials

NC181255 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies today reelected Kamil al-As'ad as its speaker by 67 votes. There were seven blank votes. Munir

Abu Fadil was reelected deputy speaker by 39 votes against 34 votes for Deputy Michel Sassin. Deputies Tariq Habshi and Salih al-Khayr were elected secretaries by 69 votes. Deputies Melkon Ebligatyan, Subhi Yaghi, and Ra'if Samarah were elected commissioners by 63 votes.

Al-Jumayyil on Recourse to Chamber of Deputies

NC182029 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Dispatch by correspondent Joe Sa'adah — recorded]

[Excerpt] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has expressed hope that recourse would again be made to the constitutional institutions as was the case previously, and as it is in any democratic country. He called for the awakening of consciences on all levels so as to avert the dangers that are threatening Lebanon from every direction.

President al-Jumayyil emphasized his eagerness for referring all that might result from the National Dialogue Committee's meetings to the Chamber of Deputies.

He said that there is no side-stepping the institutions, especially the Chamber of Deputies, which is basically the permanent place of dialogue.

Salim Chairs Political Committee Meeting 18 Oct

NC181338 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1145 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Telephone dispatch by Joe Sa'adah from Presidential Palace — live]

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim today chaired on behalf of President al-Jumayyil the meeting of the Higher Liaison Body's Political Committee.

He briefed the conferees on the current contacts to ensure the convening of the Dialogue Committee. He noted the Preparatory Committee's work which was able to speedily draft an agenda showing that the Lebanese can immediately reach an understanding if they are left alone to handle their own affairs.

Minister Salim spoke about the question of international neutral observers and the official request which Lebanon presented to Italy and Greece in this respect.

The chief of the military operations room at the Presidential Palace presented a report on the security situation in various Lebanese areas centering on the repeated breaches of the cease-fire in Beirut's southern suburbs and the mountain despite the efforts being made by the Security Arrangements Committee to consolidate the cease-fire.

The meeting was attended by the Italian ambassador to Lebanon, the U.S., French, and British charge d'affaires, and the Lebanese and international officers team.

Committee Views Observers, Security

NC181304 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
18 Oct 83

[Text] The Security Arrangements Committee held its periodic meeting this morning at its headquarters in the Trad Bank branch building between Kafr Shima and Ash-Shuwayfat in the presence of all its members. It was learned that the committee is holding intensive contacts to contain the security setbacks in the southern suburbs of Beirut, in addition to completing the discussion on neutral observers.

'Fifth Party' Causing Incidents

NC190800 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT
19 Oct 83

[Text] The Security Arrangements Committee believes there is a fifth party seeking to disturb the atmosphere and create tension in the mountain areas and Beirut's southern suburbs in order to foil the committee's efforts to consolidate security and pave the way for the National Dialogue Committee. The Security Arrangements Committee held its 15th session yesterday at its headquarters in the Trad Bank branch between Ash-Shuwayfat and Kafr Shima, but no statement was issued after the meeting.

However, informed sources told the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY that the committee dealt with the deteriorating security situation in various areas and reviewed the causes of repeated breaches of the cease-fire. Representatives of the parties concerned are unanimous that no party has any interest in what is happening and that good will prevails to create a calm atmosphere for initiating the national dialogue.

While reviewing the incidents in the field it appeared that there is a fifth party seeking to disturb the atmosphere and hinder the efforts to consolidate the security and stability. The committee members emphasized the need for adopting decisive measures in the field to confront the attempts by the fifth party and subsequently to prepare the atmosphere for convening the Dialogue Committee.

In respect of the neutral observers question, the committee discussed the terms of the observers work and concluded part of the arrangements. At today's meeting the committee will complete the remaining part of the arrangements.

We recall here that the appropriate judicial authorities have presented a report to As'ad Jirmanus, the government's commissioner at the military court, indicating that 216,186 shells of various types fell on certain areas between 31 August and 26 September.

Andreotti Confirms Italian Observer Participation

AU190833 Rome ANSA in English 0817 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text](ANSA) - Rome, October 19 — Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti confirmed Tuesday before the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission that Italy intended to send 400 observers to Lebanon to supervise the ceasefire in the Ash-Shuf region.

Andreotti said that the official decision to send the observers was reached on October 15 "as a further Italian contribution to pacification in Lebanon". The foreign minister also pointed out that there was "unanimous consensus both within Lebanon and without on the exemplary neutrality of the Italian contingent" in the country.

With Greece, "Italy is designated by all the Lebanese political parties, and also by Syria, as a country absolutely capable of forming a group of observers and there are no objections on Israel's part".

Andreotti added that the observers' mandate will be primarily to supervise and report on possible violations of the ceasefire, ruling out any active involvement and that they will be posted there for a limited period of time.

With respect to liaison with the United Nations, Andreotti said this could be carried out through official communication with the UN secretary general on the formation of the group of observers, in the secretary general's acknowledgement and in the possible circulation of written reports on the cease-fire within in the UN Security Council.

Fourth Italian Soldier Wounded

AU190854 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Excerpt] (ANSA) Beirut, October 19 — The fourth Italian soldier in three days was wounded Tuesday in Beirut when his division got caught in cross-fire between the Lebanese Army and guerrillas on the road to the airport, a spokesman for the Italian contingent in the multinational peacekeeping force announced.

Junblatt Comments in Interview on Western Attitudes

PM181150 Stockholm Dagens Nyheter in Swedish
12 Oct 83 p 54

[Interview with Druze leader Walid Junblatt 11 October in Stockholm by Lisbeth Lundahl: "Junblatt in Stockholm — A Plea for Help"]

[Text] "I have come to ask Olof Palme for aid — humanitarian aid for the Druze people in Lebanon and political backing within the Socialist International," Walid Junblatt said, explaining his 24-hour visit to Sweden.

"I have 25,000 homeless Druze to look after. They need medical and other humanitarian aid. What we receive from the International Red Cross is not enough."

However, he was unable to secure any direct promises from Olof Palme.

Walid Junblatt is disappointed at the rest of the world's and in particular the socialist parties' lack of interest in what is happening in Lebanon.

"Here I am, the vice chairman of the Socialist International. Is there any point in it, when the international is not interested in

our problems? All socialists should show solidarity with us in our fight against Amin al-Jumayyil's totalitarian, fascist regime in Beirut."

That is why Junblatt is out traveling to win international support for his cause before the Socialist International meeting in November. He received *Dagens Nyheter* over a half-eaten breakfast in his hotel room in Stockholm on Tuesday morning. He left Stockholm that afternoon. One of the places he will visit is Paris.

"If other countries have been indifferent, the French Government's attitude has been directly hostile to the Druze," Junblatt said with some bitterness.

"On this issue they seem more to be Catholic than Socialist and to be straitjacketed by old views from France's colonial past in Lebanon."

[*Dagens Nyheter*] When can the reconciliation talks between various groups in Lebanon begin?

"I do not know. First there must be agreement on a venue. There is hardly anywhere in Lebanon to meet. I have proposed Tunis, or perhaps on board a ship at sea."

Walid Junblatt seems pessimistic about the peace talks.

"The Lebanese Government is busy buying arms in Romania and Yugoslavia, for example. The current fragile cease-fire only marks the end of the first round in the fighting. I am afraid that there will be further rounds."

[*Dagens Nyheter*] Why do you not recognize Amin al-Jumayyil's government, when several other Muslim leaders do?

"Amin al-Jumayyil was installed with Israeli bayonets under exceptional circumstances. We have no confidence in this government. It has still shown no public investigation of the massacres in Sabra and Shatila refugee camps. During the Israeli invasion 1,500 people disappeared without trace, kidnapped by the Phalangists. The government has been unable to say what happened to them. A committee of relatives of those who disappeared has been formed, but no one has been given any information. It is just as in Argentina."

[*Dagens Nyheter*] You have good contacts with the Syrians. What are their plans in Lebanon?

"As long as the Israelis stay in Lebanon, the Syrians will also stay."

[*Dagens Nyheter*] And if the Israelis withdraw?

"We must look to the historical ties between the countries," Walid Junblatt replied somewhat evasively.

"Lebanon must have good political, economic and security relations with Syria. We had no problems with the Syrians in the past. Lebanon's traditional relationship with Syria is reminiscent of Finland's with the Soviet Union," Junblatt said.

He also pointed to the strong private ties between people in the two countries. Practically every family in Lebanon, both Christian and Muslim, has relatives in Syria.

Junblatt is not afraid of becoming dependent on the Syrians, with whom he has allied himself.

"Faced with the choice between the Phalangists and the Syrians, I have chosen to cooperate with the Syrians. But if Lebanon returns to being a true democracy, I will still have my independence."

[*Dagens Nyheter*] Did you receive military aid from Syria during the fighting in the Ash-Shuf region?

"I have my own resources," Junblatt replied, unwilling to specify which.

[*Dagens Nyheter*] Were there Palestinian soldiers in Ash-Shuf?

"Not at all. If you read the international press, it sounds as if Palestinians and Iranians and half the world were fighting in Ash-Shuf. But that was not the case."

[*Dagens Nyheter*] There have been several reports of massacres of both Druze and Christians in the Ash-Shuf Mountains. Are they true?

"The Lebanese Army was guilty of a massacre in the village of Kfar Matta in mid-September. The Druze have done nothing like that. The Christian civilians who have had to pay with their lives have been casualties of the fighting."

[*Dagens Nyheter*] What do you intend to do with the 30,000 Christians being held captive in the village of Dayr al-Qamar?

"In the first place the figure has been exaggerated. There are fewer than 20,000 civilians plus a couple of thousand soldiers from the Phalangist militia. We cannot free the latter without guarantees that they will not go straight over to the other side and back to the fighting. The soldiers also are under the command of a notorious murderer. He will see to it that the civilians are kept in confinement for propaganda purposes."

[*Dagens Nyheter*] Can Druze and Christians again live together in peace after everything that has happened in Ash-Shuf?

"Of course it is possible. We have lived together for centuries. We can begin to rebuild the villages and return to normal as soon as we have gotten rid of the Phalangists and the foreign forces supporting them. There are fewer than 250,000 Druze in Lebanon. I do not understand why the United States sends its fleet to bombard this little group."

Amal Comments on Cease-Fire Violations

NC181432 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic
1330 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] The security situation on the combat axes erupted today some 36 hours before the political dialogue body is due to

convene. The fronts on Beirut's southern suburb, in the Al-Kharrub region, and Suq al-Gharb witnessed sporadic clashes. The clashes in the southern suburbs were the most violent. Artillery rockets were used during the clashes which extended from At-Tayyuna traffic circle to Sfayr. Ten persons were wounded and two others were killed. The killed and wounded were removed to the coastal hospital.

The airport road is still closed to traffic which has been diverted to the Al-Maramil police post-Al-Awza'i road in the direction from the airport, and to the Kuwaiti Embassy-Mahattat al-Khatib road. Movement under the bridge, the airport traffic circle, and Shatila continues to be perilous.

Commenting on what took place in the southern suburbs today, a security source in the Amal Movement said: Every day we hear the official information media trying to blame the Amal Movement for the security tension and claiming that those who cause the tension are gunmen in the southern suburbs. Indeed, certain propaganda trumpets went as far as alleging that foreigners and Palestinians have joined the Warsaw Pact.

The source added that the movement's security office prefers not to answer such delusions. The source emphasized the following:

1. No armed forces other than Lebanese forces are present in the southern suburb and the movement is in complete control of the internal situation there.
2. The daily violation of the cease-fire is started by the opposing parties. It is natural that when the violation intensifies, the movement's forces use their right to self-defense.
3. The plot to frustrate the dialogue in Lebanon is behind what is happening. Those who will be harmed by this dialogue are the ones who start the shelling and trigger some axes daily.
4. The Amal Movement warns that the object of the persistent kindling of the situation is to frustrate the dialogue some 36 hours before it is due to convene.

VOL Updates Security Situation 19 October

NC190747 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT
19 Oct 83

[Text] The security situation escalated noticeably in the mountain, the southern suburbs, and the Al-Kharrub region during the night. Violent shelling in Beirut's southern suburb continued last night until a short while ago, when it eased noticeably. Armed men continued their attacks against the Army positions in various axes of the southern suburbs. The Army returned the fire appropriately.

The situation has been the same on the Suq al-Gharb front since 2230 until now. At 0610, Suq al-Gharb was shelled from 'Aytat and upper Al-Matn. Since 0500, Bsaba has been subjected to heavy sniper fire from Junblattist positions. At 0700, Kafr Shima was subjected to sniper fire from Al-Ma'rufiyah, and at 0750, two Grad missiles fell in the Al-Antunyah area. At 0800, a number of shells fell on Bitshay.

Suq al-Gharb-'Alayh Clashes

NC191020 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT
19 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Clashes are continuing on the 'Alayh-Suq al-Gharb front. Junblatt's followers and their supporters have asked foreigners to increase the shelling of Suq al-Gharb from allied positions in upper Al-Matn. At 0915, masked gunmen came to the area between the airport circle and the Al-Ghubayri circle with a truck loaded with sand and barrels. They wanted to set up roadblocks and bunkers. The Army warned them, and they withdrew, leaving behind the truck and the barrels. In the meantime, sniper fire is continuing in the southern suburb and intermittent bursts of gunfire can be heard, directed at Army positions. The Army is returning the fire to silence its sources.

Syria Prepares Explosions Plan in Suburb

NC172043 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT
17 Oct 83

[Text] According to security sources, Syrian intelligence organs have prepared, in cooperation with the Palestinian dissidents from 'Arafat's command, a plan for carrying out bomb attacks in the [southern] suburbs, particularly [words indistinct]. The sources said that Palestinian and communist action groups have entered the suburbs and taken positions in Hayy as-Sullum and Burj al-Barajinah overlooking, in particular, the U.S. Marine positions. These groups are supplied with rifles equipped with telescopes [words indistinct].

Sa'd Haddad Praises Israeli Position in Crisis

JN181009 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic
0600 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Undated "appeal" by "free Lebanon commander" Major Sa'd Haddad — read by announcer]

[Text] Major Sa'd Haddad, commander of free Lebanon, has made the following appeal:

Brother citizens of free Lebanon, I call on you to remember the situation which prevailed 7 years ago during the hateful Syrian occupation of your cities, villages, properties, houses, will, and thinking, and how it tampered with your honor and defiled your sacred rights. You must also remember how the economic and social situation was completely paralyzed and how most of the areas became almost empty of their inhabitants due to the forced emigration. For example, An-Nabatiyah, whose population now is more than 50,000, was inhabited by not more than 1,000 persons during the difficult days, most of whom were physically disabled and unable to migrate.

Maj Haddad continues: All of you have suffered and reached the stage of fatal despair. The only hope of salvation you had was through the army of free Lebanon and its Israeli allies. You were not disappointed and God has fulfilled your hopes. We, together, have started a new era based on love, forbearance, cooperation, democracy, and equality. Only God knows how much I have suffered to prevent any group from imposing its hegemony over

another and to check any attack by any group or individual on an other group or individual. I have always been concerned and I will continue to be concerned about the restoration of the Lebanese citizen's sacred dignity so as to make him feel that he has become a respected citizen who is proud of his homeland and assured about his future and the future of his sons. Thank God, we have made large strides in this regard, and we will continue this constructive march together until we achieve as much perfection as we can with the help of Almighty God.

O brother Lebanese, now I call on you to contemplate and compare the life in the areas of free Lebanon at present and what is taking place in other Lebanese areas outside the border of free Lebanon in order that you may realize that you are living in paradise and others are living in a real hell.

Maj Haddad says: This difference in life constitutes a challenge to everyone, especially to the enemies of Lebanon and all the Lebanese, because if we progress in our work, this progress will eventually save Lebanon from all its enemies, restore its unity, dignity, prosperity, and independence, and foil all the world and local conspiracies. The enemies' concern over this has urged them to exploit all their destructive media campaigns and infernal materialistic means with the objective of destroying the south and throwing it into the infernal depth in which other Lebanese areas are stumbling.

Brother Lebanese, I appeal to you from my heart which has never stopped loving you and which works for your interest and Lebanon's higher interests. I will be truthful to you and say that Israel only seeks goodness and peace for Lebanon and the Lebanese. It is assisting us to achieve this. Israel has never had and will never have any material ambition in Lebanon. Be sure that Maj

Haddad is still concerned about Lebanon in general and the south in particular more than his concern about himself or his honor. Maj Haddad also spares no effort to restore the Lebanese authority's sincere and independent control over all territories in the south and to achieve security, tranquility, right, equality, protection, and dignity for everyone without exception.

Maj Haddad says: In order to achieve this, I call on everyone to enjoy a real national awareness and to stop listening to the saboteur voices which attempt to sow the seeds of discord. I feel pain when I know that a certain disciplinary action has been taken against any citizen in free Lebanon due to an act of sabotage or something like that. I also call on you, groups and individuals, to fight anyone who seeks to disturb our life or obstruct our constructive national march. I also call on you, without discrimination, to rally around the army of free Lebanon and its command and to join its ranks, because it will be the only guarantee for everything we aspire to and because this army is from you and in your service.

At the same time, I call on you to pray to God, to go back to the fundamentals of religion on the basis of real faith, and to avoid hateful blind fanaticism, because fanaticism is only for the enemies of religion, given that if everyone applies the instructions of his heavenly religion in words and deeds, God may bless us all, drive evil away from Lebanon, restore to Lebanon happiness and well-being, and make it the homeland of virtue, ideals, and love.

This homeland will then be the best one in the world. Long live you and free Lebanon, sovereign and independent.

[Signed] Major Sa'd Haddad, commander of free Lebanon

Radio Comments on U.S. Policy Lines in Mideast

McFarlane Influence Seen

JN190709 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT
19 Oct 83

[Text] Paris — Western sources said that U.S. President Ronald Reagan is currently reconsidering U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East after its total failure there. The sources added that the U.S. National Security Council will listen to the viewpoint of Robert McFarlane, the U.S. president's new adviser, on intensifying U.S. moves in the Middle East and reinforcing the U.S. military presence. The sources expected a big change in U.S. policy toward Lebanon and the proposed U.S. solutions after this policy was confronted by a firm and principled Syrian stand toward the policy of the United States — Israel's partner in the invasion of Lebanon.

It is noteworthy that this change which the Western press is talking about is expected in view of the U.S. President's appointment of McFarlane as his adviser for national security affairs.

Joint Plans With Israel

JN181545 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT
18 Oct 83

[Asad Jarmqani report in "On the Events" program]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has reaffirmed that the U.S. Marines will remain in Lebanon. He said that the presence of these forces is essential for guaranteeing the interests of the United States and the Western states in the region. Reagan said at a press conference after his announcement of the appointment of Robert McFarlane as national security affairs adviser in place of William Clark, who assumed the post of interior secretary, that Washington is concerned about the development of the situation in Lebanon.

U.S. officials have revealed the U.S. President's new plans which link any solution to the Lebanese question in particular and the Middle East situation in general to the establishment of a more cohesive strategic relationship between the United States and Israel to guarantee the superiority of the Israeli army over all the Arab forces. Reports leaked by specialized U.S. organs say that Reagan was convinced by the ideas of his new national security affairs adviser, McFarlane, of the need to utilize U.S. military capabilities in the service of the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel. The reports spoke about a decision made by the Reagan administration to expand U.S. military and espionage activity in the Middle East. The reports said that what Reagan referred to as more cohesive strategic coordination with Israel is based on a request by Zionist war minister Arens for more U.S. arms for his forces and a pledge by Washington to pay half of Israel's military budget.

Western observers recalled reports previously carried by U.S. news agencies and newspapers about the Reagan administration's willingness to supply Israel with Pershing-I nuclear missiles. Reports reaching Paris say that the aim of the Reagan plan

is to make Syria understand that the balance of power in the region will not continue in Syria's favor. This is after the Reagan administration felt that the balance was shifting in Syria's favor. This means the United States is ready to supply the Israeli forces with nuclear weapons, but only after establishing the new missile networks in Western Europe. The same reports point out that McFarlane advised Reagan that the pressure on Syria should be accompanied by encouraging the United States' friends in the region to play their desired role in order to soften what the Americans described as Syrian stubbornness.

In short, Reagan's new plans are not concerned with settling the Lebanese issue, as mentioned in Reagan's statements yesterday, so much as they are concerned about potential joint U.S.-Israeli hostile plans. Therefore, all the Arabs are called upon to foil them regardless of the different names given to them and the different methods used in carrying them out.

'Alternative Options' Viewed

JN181626 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT
18 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] President Reagan has taken a breather again and disclosed a much more detailed U.S. policy in the Middle East. He has also expressed more commitment to what he calls Israel's right to be strong and to be the only tool capable of carrying out U.S. missions in the region. He believes that minor incidents in the Middle East situation can pave the way for his aims or can simplify efforts to impose his dreamy diplomacy, which aims at making Israel the only side that has the final say and making U.S. decisions the only factor capable of achieving U.S. objectives. The U.S. Administration also believes that arming Israel with nuclear missiles will be the last stage in subjugating the Arab nation and its masses. This is groundless because it will fail to bring about peace in the region even if that peace is in accordance with American dreams.

Observers have no doubt about Israel's ability to possess those destructive weapons. It can either produce or receive them from the United States. On the other hand, no one in the region believes that the Arab-Zionist conflict might be ended or frozen so long as Arab rights are usurped and the Palestinian people are homeless. The Americans themselves admit that the region's problem cannot be resolved by placing the U.S. Army's arsenal in the hands of the Zionists, because all types of weapons kill and destroy and the arms race in the Middle East will continue as long as the Americans continue to provide Israel with weapons.

U.S. policymakers believe that the Arabs are won over by the United States and that the Rapid Deployment Forces are determined to subdue the Arab will. This is an exaggeration because the Americans cannot estimate correctly. The Arab land and citizens are threatened, and we do not believe the Arab masses have relinquished their existence in the interest of a renegade ruler or a regime that has accepted Camp David, such as the Egyptian regime, which has isolated itself from its people and the sons of its nation.

President Reagan also disclosed that his new plans aim at stepping up pressure on Syria and at strengthening relations with Israel. Despite all the facts, President Reagan is still imagining things. He does not understand more than he hears or reads from his advisers, who blindly support Israel.

Syria has decided within sight and hearing of the U.S. Administration and the whole world that it will defend Arab rights, create a strategic balance, prepare itself to work and sacrifice as long as the Arab land remains usurped and the United States continues to ignore the Arabs' ability to liberate their will from imperialist hegemony and Zionist threats. Syria is confident that the United States will continue to provide Israel with advanced weapons, but it has vowed to remain the nation's shield and to stress its strategy of not accepting less than a just peace. Otherwise, alternative options are available to achieve its goals.

TISHRIN Scores Yasir 'Arafat's Stands

JN181026 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus, 18 Oct (SANA) — In a commentary today, the newspaper *Tishrin* stresses that the stands of the nationalist and progressive forces in the Arab World and those of Syria are identical. The paper points out that only one who has deviated from this rule is Yasir 'Arafat, who diverted from successive PNC resolutions and the Palestine National Charter and who has become immersed in the designs of U.S. imperialism and in committing brutal massacres against the Lebanese Nationalist Forces.

Tishrin says: The disavowing, antagonizing, and rebelling against the Lebanese Nationalist Forces constitutes twofold treason: disloyalty to the Palestinian question and betrayal of the Lebanese national resistance. It is also an outright announcement of joining the Reagan plan and supporting the contract of submission with Israel.

Palestine Broadcast Views Forming of Jordanian RDF *JN190700 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Oct 83*

[Palestine broadcast: From "On the events" program]

[Text] The day before yesterday, a U.S. appropriations committee approved financing of a rapid deployment force from the Jordanian Army. It allocated \$300 million to finance the first phase of this project. Official U.S. circles said the unit, to be supplied with arms and transport planes, will be the strike force alongside the U.S. RDF in the Middle East.

The same circles affirmed that this project, which President Reagan proposed, was conveyed to Israel. They added that lengthy consultations were held and are still being held between the U.S. and Israeli military commands to define the tasks, arms, means of supply, and fields of operation of the Jordanian rapid deployment force.

U.S. press circles said Jordan will obtain F-16 planes and missiles in return for its participation in the U.S. RDF with two trained brigades. The same circles believe the United States might have actually succeeded in acquiring military facilities for its forces in Jordan extending to Egypt and Sudan through Sinai. It is expected that the Jordanian territories will become a link connecting U.S. military positions in the Arab East to those in the Arab West in order to increase pressure on the Arab nationalist movement, particularly Syria, to force it to respond to the proposed U.S. solutions.

Reportage on Appointment of New Finance Minister

Knesset Approval

TA181716 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The Knesset today approved the appointment of Yig'al Kohen-Orgad as finance minister. Sixty-two coalition members voted for the appointment, and 48 opposition members voted against it.

Alignment MK Speech

TA191012 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Alignment MK Gad Ya'aqobi has accused Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir of shouldering responsibility for the damage resulting from the dollarization plan because he knew about it and approved it rather than stopping Finance Minister Yoram Aridor. Ya'aqobi accused the entire Cabinet of being responsible for the economic situation. He called for dissolving the Knesset and holding early elections. These statements were made in the Knesset by MK Ya'aqobi while presenting the motion of no confidence in the Cabinet on behalf of the Alignment.

Right now, the HADASH faction is submitting its own motion of no confidence, and the Shinuy faction will follow.

No-Confidence Vote Defeated

TA191249 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1245 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Announcement by Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor on the results of the vote on the three motions of no confidence in the economic policy — live]

[Text] Knesset members, by a majority of 61 votes against versus 54 votes for the motion of no confidence, defeated the motion of no confidence.

Kohen-Orgad Economic Plan

TA191253 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1240 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Report from the Knesset by Sha'ul Stav, summing up Finance Minister Kohen-Orgad's speech]

[Excerpts] Finance Minister Yig'al Kohen-Orgad has concluded his response in the Knesset. Early in his speech, he said: I do not suppose anyone in the Knesset expects me to present a full economic plan to the Knesset, having been in office only a few hours. However, over the past few moments we have heard some guidelines for his economic policy. Kohen-Orgad said: Our objective is to guarantee employment while simultaneously holding talks with all sectors of the economy. He said he had invited Histadrut Secretary General Yeruham Meshel to head a delegation to a meeting as well as Industrialist Union Chairman Eli Hurvitz who, together with his colleagues, will represent the production sector.

Minister Kohen-Orgad talked about ensuring employment while maintaining a dialogue and reviving economic growth, directing this growth toward the channels of production and exports. He emphasized that in the first stage this growth will be accomplished together with curtailments and will involve some damage to the standard of living of those who can afford it — and by that he meant broad strata of the population.

Conflicting Stands Reported in Liberal Party

TA181810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Ferment is intensifying in the Liberal Party. MK Yitzhaq Berman announced this evening that in the next elections he would not appear on the Likud list. He said there was no longer any point in any further partnership with the Herut Movement, and the Liberals ought to establish an independent body. He also said he did not dismiss the idea of a coalition, either with the Herut Movement or with the Alignment.

Unlike him, MK Beni Shalita proposed to his Liberal colleagues that they join Herut because the Liberal Party, according to him, no longer exists. Liberal circles this evening assessed that the party would soon split, officially. Some of its members would tighten their links with the Herut Movement and others would establish a new central body.

Jordanian Force Should Be 'Firmly' Opposed

TA181053 Tel Aviv Hatzofe in Hebrew 18 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The U.S. Proposal"]

[Text] The United States is prepared to propose a deal to Israel: Agree to the Jordanian task force intended to stem crises in the Persian Gulf in return for U.S. financing and aid in developing the Lavi aircraft. This is not the first time that the United States has proposed such deals, and past experience teaches us that the deals never materialize and cause more damage than benefits.

When the United States wanted to sell the AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia, the Americans proposed various deals to Israel to compensate for the damage. During the visit of former Prime Minister Menahem Begin to the United States, he suggested that there be no security deal and that a bilateral strategic memorandum of understanding be signed instead. The memorandum of understanding was signed indeed, but immediately afterward it was frozen by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who was opposed to it right from the start. His move came in reaction to Israeli measures such as the bombing of the nuclear reactor in Iraq and the Peace for Galilee campaign. Israel, for its part, announced that if the memorandum of understanding became a tool against Israel, Israel would cancel it. So, in fact, Israel received no compensation for the AWACS aircraft which were sent to Saudi Arabia, since the memorandum of understanding was found to be meaningless paper.

Even if the deal now is in the direction of supplying new aircraft to Israel or aid concerning the Lavi plane, there is a danger that such a deal will be frozen the moment U.S. policy finds it right to penalize Israel, while the equipment to the Arabs will not be frozen, as was the case with the AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia. Therefore, there is no point in having such deals which can be canceled any moment by nonsubstantive, idle claims by the U.S. Administration.

A Jordanian task force which will be put at U.S. disposal to prevent uprisings in the Persian Gulf means immediate danger to Israel, and not to the Persian Gulf. The United States thus wants to refrain from sending U.S. soldiers to the region. It is doubtful whether a Jordanian force will be able to fulfill this task, both due to the complicated inter-Arab problems and due to the fact that Jordan itself needs defense against uprisings. However, such a force will be able to direct its arms against Israel in times of emergency, as was done by the British-commanded Arab Legion in Tashah [Hebrew Calendar year equivalent to 1947-1948], which was the most dangerous enemy to face the prestate defense forces. It is for this reason that Israel should firmly oppose the establishment of a Jordanian force and reject proposals for various deals with the U.S. Administration which have proved useless in the past.

U.S. Transfer of Data

TA190937 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 19 Oct 83 p 6

[Report from Washington by 'Oded Granot]

[Excerpt] A few days ago the United States transferred to Israel the details of the secret U.S. plan to establish a "Jordanian deployment force" which would be activated in the oil amirates in the event of a threat to the West.

The details of the plan were disclosed to Israel to persuade it to remove its objection and advise Israel's friends in Congress to support the notion.

The plan was kept under a heavy blanket of secrecy, and only a handful of senior administration officials were let in on the contacts held on this issue between Washington and Amman. When this information was leaked, fears arose within the administration that Israel might recruit its friends in Congress to foil the plan.

The Ma'ariv correspondent has learned that the information transferred to Israel includes a detailed list of the components of the Jordanian force, its equipment and armaments, and the events in which it would be used. The list reveals that in the aerial sphere, it is planned to supply the Jordanians with C-131 cargo aircraft, which would increase the force's mobility, but no mention is made of supplying modern F-16 fighters, as had been reported. The list also includes light armored personnel carriers and a description of the nature of the training the Jordanians would undergo.

U.S. Administration officials say that although the chances for realizing this plan seem rather dim in light of Israel's opposition and the objections expected to be raised by Congress, the United

States, and Jordan are proceeding with their contacts on this matter. According to the officials, the current contacts deal with allowing the United States to store aircraft fuel, weapons, and spare parts in Jordan, and with the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force using Jordanian military bases.

Minister Ne'eman Opposes Force

TA191029 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Minister Yuval Ne'eman has said that it is inconceivable for the United States to arm Jordan's Army and establish a task force there that would threaten Israel without first recognizing the strategic need to defend Israel. This is particularly true in light of the fact that the Soviet Union is currently massively arming Israel's chief enemy today — Syria. Yuval Ne'eman was speaking at a meeting with Tehiya Party activists.

Ambassador to Washington Warns Against Leaks

TA181127 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 18 Oct 83 p 2

["Exclusive" report from the United States by 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] Washington — Israeli Ambassador to the United States Me'ir Rosenne yesterday beseeched the staff of the Washington-based Israeli Embassy to refrain from leaks. In his regular weekly briefing, Rosenne claimed that the leaks from the embassy are harmful to Israeli interests and give rise to political difficulties in Israel's relations with the United States.

His remarks followed instructions he issued last week putting an end to the distribution of telegrams to the political staff at the embassy. These instructions followed the disclosure by radio correspondent Razi Barqay about the U.S. plan to set up a special unit in Jordan. The embassy staffers complained to Rosenne that this disrupts their work.

'Very Grave' View of Soviet Missiles in Syria

TA181122 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 18 Oct 83 p 1

[Report by military affairs correspondent Yosef Walter]

[Text] The first consignments of the SS-21 surface-to-surface missiles reached Syria recently from the Soviet Union. This is reported by military sources in Israel.

The sources said yesterday that these missiles, whose range is 120 km, increase the qualitative and quantitative ability of the Syrians to hit targets inside Israeli territory. These are not the longest-range missiles, since the Syrians possess the "Scud" missile which has a longer range, but if the SS-21's are positioned in southern Syria they can reach the Herzliyya-Jericho line. These missiles form part of a large-scale process of massively equipping the Syrians with modern arms.

Security sources emphasized yesterday that although the SS-21 does not change the face of the region, Israel takes a very grave view of the positioning of these missiles in Syria, since they

improve the Syrians' ability to hit targets in Israel with greater accuracy than in the past.

U.S. Reacts 'Coolly' to Request for Help at UN

TA181756 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT
18 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Israel has asked the United States to work in the UN Security Council for a resolution calling for an immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, including, in this context, the Syrians. The U.S. Administration has reacted coolly to this.

U.S. Asked To Restrict 6th Fleet Flights

TA181934 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT
18 Oct 83

[Text] Israel is asking [doreshet] the United States to immediately restrict the field of activity of the 6th Fleet aircraft over the eastern basin of the Mediterranean because they are jeopardizing civilian aircraft traffic to and from Israel. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports that the Foreign Ministry has passed this request on to U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane, and the Civil Aviation Authority has passed on a similar request [derisha] to the air [as heard] attache at the U.S. Embassy in Israel. The deputy director general for operational affairs in the Aviation Authority, Uri 'Oved, will also meet with the U.S. defense attache in Tel Aviv this week to discuss the affair.

Our monitor points out that the Israeli appeal was made in the wake of several incidents in which 6th Fleet aircraft entered, without authorization, Israel's air routes and almost collided with civilian aircraft. The gravest incident occurred last Thursday, 13 October, when an El Al Boeing-737 almost collided with a 6th Fleet patrol plane that had taken off from an aircraft carrier anchored off the Lebanese coast.

Chief of Staff Warns Against Defense Budget Cuts

TA181754 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT
18 Oct 83

[Text] The chief of staff said that the defense budget cut is too large and will not enable the IDF to properly safeguard security. According to him a decrease in the size of the regular army will not solve problems; he added that the cuts will be felt in the long run.

On another issue, the chief of staff said that the IDF warned of what is happening in Lebanon following its withdrawal; however, those concerned gambled on other decisions and did not try hard enough to respond to the problems of the Druze, who are the majority in the Ash-Shuf Mountains. Chief of Staff Moshe Levi spoke in Tel Aviv and his statements were reported by our military correspondent Shmuel Tal.

Al-Awwali Redeployment 'Justified'

TA190534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT
19 Oct 83

[Text] Chief of Staff Moshe Levi says that the redeployment of the army along the Al-Awwali River in Lebanon has already justified itself. Levi said that fewer troops are required to be stationed in Lebanon, and Israel's border is more defensible. At the same time, the chief of staff warned against the proposed cuts in the defense budget, saying they would hurt the army's long-range planning. The chief of staff was speaking to a gathering of retired army officers in Tel Aviv.

Two Border Policemen Killed, One Wounded in Sidon

TA190805 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0759 GMT 19 Oct 83

["IDF Spokesman's Announcement No 1" — ITIM headline]

[Text][no dateline as received] Two border policemen were killed and another slightly wounded last night in Sidon by shots fired from ambush at the car they were in. One of the policemen is Me'ir Kohen, aged 20, from Moshav Goren. The other one's family has been notified.

Last night at around 2130, light arms and bazooka fire were directed from ambush at two border police jeeps moving along the southern outskirts of Sidon. They were also attacked by a number of handgrenades thrown from a building nearby. The passengers in the car returned fire. IDF units arrived at the scene immediately and launched wide-scale searches for the people who set the ambush. The funeral of Me'ir Kohen will take place at 1515 today in Moshav Goren, and the procession will go to the military cemetery in Nahariyya.

Deputy Foreign Minister Sees Lebanese Maronites

TA181123 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 18 Oct 83 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Israel prevented a severe disaster and massacre of the Christian population in Dayr al-Qamar by preventing the Druze and terrorists from attacking this small town. Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir said this yesterday to a delegation of Lebanese notables, representatives of the Lebanese Maronite community from various places in the world.

Dr Ben-Me'ir said that Israel today has good reason to believe that the United States is aiming for an agreement on the evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon. The Maronites' representatives expressed fear about perpetuating the partitioning of Lebanon due to the current situation, saying that the Christians in Lebanon can only put their trust in Israel now. They asked Israel not to abandon the Christians in Lebanon.

Portugal Announces Full Diplomatic Relations TA190928 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 19 Oct 83 p 6

[Report from Marcelona by Henrick Zimmerman]

[Text] Portugal has decided to complete the process of establishing full diplomatic relations with Israel and to assign an ambassador to Tel Aviv. Portuguese President General Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes said this to Israeli Ambassador to Portugal Dov Halevi-Milman last night.

The Portuguese socialist prime minister, Mario Soares, had initiated recognition of the State of Israel in 1978, and as a first step, the Israeli representation was raised to the ambassadorial level. The fall of the first Soares' government had curbed the process of normalization in relations between Lisbon and Jerusalem.

Bethlehem Mayor Turns Down Invitation to U.S. TA181116 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 18 Oct 83 p 2

[Report by Yusef Tzuri'el]

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, who was elected to represent the occupied territories in the "Camp David conference" slated to take place in Atlanta at the beginning of November, announced yesterday that he will not take part in it.

Frayj decided this after Israel announced it would not send a representative to this conference due to the participation of a PLO member. However, according to the mayor, there is no connection between the Israeli announcement and his announcement.

Harif on Shamir Approach to Prime Minister Job TA141220 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 14 Oct 83 p 17

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "'Precisely Because I am Not Begin I Will Have To Use the Authority Granted Me By Law'"]

[Text] I woke up early one morning, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said, and had next to my bed Carter's memoirs.... I picked up the book and started reading the chapter in which the former U.S. president recounts his action to obtain a Senate majority for the Panama Canal Treaty: What desperate efforts he must have invested... how he was forced to woo each and every senator by means of all and sundry measures and at the same time appease the Panamanians and assure them that they should not be offended by the harsh statements made against them in the course of the Senate debate.... Ultimately Carter succeeded in obtaining a majority of two votes. What a drama that was....

"This reminded me of something... a familiar situation... It is a good thing to learn from others' experience," Shamir added. This is what he told me yesterday morning, 3 days after being crowned prime minister. Judging by the number of problems with which his desk was laden — swamping his schedule both in flow and urgency and seeming unmanageable — it would seem that he had been broken into his job a few months, if not years, ago. Still,

he is full of hope and is convinced he will be able to tackle them all.

The most frequently voiced question today is: How long will the Shamir government survive? Shamir thinks that all the difficulties he is facing notwithstanding, there is no room for despair: "Why should it not survive? After all, all the coalition partners share an interest in maintaining a stable regime for the good of the country...."

He adds: "I said that all this is an earthquake!... this is how I feel when coming to maneuver the country and conduct state affairs after Menahem Begin... let us admit that no one is presuming or entertaining the dream of being 'instead of Menahem Begin', but we have no other choice."

We reminded him of things he had told Agudat Yisra'el in the course of the coalition negotiations: They complained that National Religious Party Ministers Hammer and Burg were "depriving" them of things, adding that none of the things that had been agreed upon were actually fulfilled. Therefore, they asked Shamir to have a word with them all before the new Cabinet was formed....

Shamir reacted more or less like this: Why are you pressuring me to deal with the matter "before"?... By what right can I now appeal to Burg and Hammer?... By virtue of what authority can I ask them to make good on things you claim have not materialized? Once I am prime minister things will be different. I am telling you 'I am not Begin'... I do not have Begin's personal authority, but I will have the formal authority — and I shall make use of it! I am saying this in the presence of my colleagues and am addressing it to them!..."

It seems that those who wish to know "what kind of prime minister Shamir will make" can find the answer to this also in the prime minister's own confession, whose gist is: "Precisely because I am not Begin, I will have to make use of the formal authority granted me."

And indeed, having recalled very well the statements we had "reminded" him of, the new prime minister said: "...certainly we have no other choice but to use what the law has given me...."

A sense of loyalty and gentlemanliness prevents him from entering into an in-depth discussion of everything that caused the "malfunctions" — that turn of phrase coined by Menahem Begin that has embedded itself so deeply in our political lexicon — in the previous Likud governments. But even the little that Shamir divulges on this matter is thunderous.

As prime minister, Begin did not make sufficient use of his power... he always tried to use what he termed "the moral authority" and abhorred imposing his views. Yet we saw that despite all his influential powers and authority, he sometimes found it difficult to obtain the desirable outcome. Therefore, Shamir emphasizes, anyone coming after Begin will automatically be forced to employ the authority that comes from his status, by law.

But does Yitzhaq Shamir really believe that in the fragile state of his coalition he will be able to "exercise authority" and thus solve the problems?

"First, this is what we have... this is the Cabinet and we must learn to live and build with it!

"Second, not everything is negative, as some would like to describe the coalition partners. Each one of them has their own moral principles together with their own political and social guidelines, and I believe it is possible to reach a dialogue and find a common denominator. This takes a lot of patience."

When one tries to examine this "credo" of Yitzhaq Shamir's and weigh it against reality, it transpires that what lurks behind the soft and amiable style that has begun to captivate the coalition partners who have come to know him "personally" in the course of the extended negotiations over the establishment of the coalition is determination and steadfastness. Perhaps this is what he himself called "the formal authority."

This came to the test when his term as prime minister was only 3 hours old and he was faced with his first trial -- the nocturnal session dealing with the new economic policy. As everyone knows, this was a difficult and stormy meeting. It was on the brink of collapsing more than once. Slanders and mutual mudslinging by the ministers abounded, and what is more, for a moment it looked as though the first session of the Shamir government would also be its last.

This trial somewhat expressed the traits of this outwardly "gray" man -- to use a trendy media term when describing the new prime minister. Well, there was no "grayness" there, but rather a manifestation of the ability to lead a team (the verb "to lead" is not to Shamir's liking...) -- once "patiently and with forbearance" and another time by exhausting "the formal authority."

One of the highlights came when Energy and Infrastructure Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i launched a frontal attack on his colleague, Finance Minister Yoram Aridor, after the latter -- in distress -- was likewise not too choosy in his selection of words directed at Moda'i. The new prime minister wanted to move the discussion back to the actual business at hand and approached Moda'i, saying: Fine, so you oppose the proposals raised by the finance minister, but what are you proposing instead?

Moda'i: Do you really want to hear?

Shamir: Yes, what are you suggesting?

Moda'i (repeating himself): Do you really want ...

Shamir: Yes, yes, let us hear what you have to suggest.

Moda'i: Aridor has got to go... the economic policy cannot change without this... it is a matter of confidence and trust....

There was silence in the room. It helped Shamir that Aridor this time kept silent and did not react, but Shamir needed to show a hefty share of patience and forbearance to bypass that obstacle. And he did.

At the opening of the session he appealed to each member's emotions and logic and asked that matters be conducted in a spirit of collegiality and friendship. He said that in this sense he did not want his to be a "government of continuation" -- but his wish was not granted. The meeting had everything -- but amity and brotherhood.

The end was no better than the beginning. Having averted that nocturnal Via Dolorosa, Shamir at least wanted the resolutions to be acceptable to all because after all the matter at hand was harsh economic measures which not all the people could handle. Thus, waiving the need for a vote by a show of hands, Shamir summed up: I am glad the decision was adopted unanimously....

"No, I am against," Finance Minister Yoram Aridor objected.

"What? Against?" Shamir asked with great astonishment.

One can easily sympathize with the finance minister's foul mood. The plan, as he raised it, was turned down (the compromise between a 30-percent devaluation proposed by Aridor and a 15-percent devaluation proposed by Moda'i was a 23-percent devaluation -- Justice Minister Moshe Nisim's proposal). During that session he was obligated to hear such blatant remarks from the energy minister as "people are lying to us" (meaning the finance minister, of course...) and in the final analysis it was he, Aridor, who was forced to approach the public and inform it of economic measures he personally did not fully endorse.

"I will not deliver the announcement!" Aridor declared.

"You and only you will deliver it!" the prime minister ruled. Aridor shut up. In the end, he did. Yitzhaq Shamir's "formal authority" was employed for the first time.

"One cannot really predict how things will actually turn out," Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated. "No doubt there will be very many [word missing in original]. Immediately upon entering duty the new Cabinet is faced with a host of obstacles. By that I mean the economic sphere. I have never paid any particular attention to the economic sphere, but I am delving into it for lack of any other choice, in order to get the country out of its dire predicament. This needs action and hard work: The unification of the coalition is the basis for this!"

There is a refreshing touch to Yitzhaq Shamir's "gray" personality: he never presumes to know everything. But he sees himself under an obligation to study everything -- and in depth at that. Thus, for example, he worked hard during those hours that preceded his first Cabinet session as prime minister. His mind was on the Knesset plenum, where the debate on his new government was under way. Every hour he got another disastrous report: "Yigael Hurvitz announces that he will not vote for the government ('because of Aridor') and will abstain"... "Yitzhaq Moda'i has summoned his followers and is considering the possibility of voting against it should Aridor remain finance minister..." and other such bad tidings -- until finally he heard the Knesset speaker calling him up to the podium to pledge allegiance to the country and to the Knesset as prime minister. Yet throughout these long and tedious hours he found the time and need to consult with economics professors regarding the economic mea-

tures the Treasury was drawing up for the first Cabinet session. He solicited the advice of Professors Eytan Berglas and Pinhas Sussman, whose counsel the Treasury requested, but he also heard, separately, another well-regarded professor on the same issue. This habit is commendable and augurs well. We always feared men who were omniscient.

The following example will also serve to show how he employs his own principles: He does not believe that a minister is *ex officio* "a universal genius" who can discuss any issue at any given moment without advance notice. Therefore, he intends to employ a new method in the Cabinet: that no issue — unless it is so urgent that it merits an immediate debate — be discussed unless the minister in charge of the matter had earlier submitted background material that will permit all his colleagues to study it carefully before it is debated.

So Yitzhaq Shamir is worthy of short-term credit — at least of the traditional 100 days of grace. He believes that in the time frame he had set for himself — i.e., 3 months — he will be able to stabilize the Cabinet that was conceived and born in great turbulence.

This is not something to be winked at, as Yitzhaq Shamir no doubt learned very well on his own in the first 4 days of his tenure: First there is the economic crisis which no one knows yet how it will be resolved; second there is the Histadrut's threat

to stand up to the Cabinet, particularly on the issue of withholding the cost-of-living increment; third there is the Aharon Uzan description of "ruling style" as per his moral sermon on television, where he stated that the Likud knows nothing about the art of ruling, whereas he does. Thus, motivated by this art and culture, he has already managed to threaten that unless the Cabinet does this and that, "there will be no government." No one has yet said anything, and no one had spoken to the prime minister, but since one journalist asked him "what his position would be if such and such happened," Uzan immediately responded: "There will be no government."

Even at home, within the Herut movement, not everything is smooth. Such, for instance, is the matter of "Weizman for the Treasury." Shamir never meant to "oust" Yoram Aridor or change anything during the initial 3-month period, unless forced by circumstances. This, he apparently felt, could conceivably enhance unity within the Likud. Fourth — and perhaps foremost — there is the challenge placed by Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres to hold early elections. It does not matter at all that Peres himself is not convinced that elections would be desirable to him, and his reasons for requesting elections result more from internal considerations regarding his own standing within his party. Be that as it may, the prime minister cannot ignore the dynamics that even such a proposal, once thrown into the atmosphere, has generated.

OAU Calls for Sanctions Against South Africa*NC181722 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 18 Oct 83*

[Text] Addis Ababa, Oct 18 (AFP) — The Organization of African Unity (OAU) today again called for "comprehensive sanctions" against South Africa, in the wake of the bomb attack early yesterday on offices of the African National Congress (ANC) in the Mozambique capital Maputo. Five people were reported seriously hurt in the blast, which Pretoria presented as a pre-emptive raid by its forces.

The OAU said it was now time for "concerted international action" against the apartheid regime. "This latest attack together with previous ones against Angola in August, Mozambique in May and Lesotho in March this year demand an unequivocal response by the entire international community," the statement said. Urging sanctions "to compel the racist regime to observe civilized norms of international behaviour", the OAU said it hoped the latest South African attack would arouse the conscience of those Western countries whose continued cooperation with Pretoria in all fields "emboldened" it to carry out acts of destabilization in the entire region.

Further Reportage on Central African Summit**Angolan Decision on Charter***AB181720 Paris AFP in English 1654 GMT 18 Oct 83*

[Text] Libreville, Oct 18 (AFP) — Angola has decided against signing the charter giving birth to the Economic Community of Central African States because it was "at present" unable to fulfill its obligations because of "internal problems" caused by rebel activity, a reliable source said here today. Angola's decision was announced during a closed door meeting last night by Angolan Trade Minister Ismael Martins to the 10 other member states of the organization, which is to be officially launched today. Mr Martins said the Angolan Government could not play a role in the new community because of its "war efforts" against South African-backed UNITA guerrillas in Angola. The minister reportedly assured the gathering that his country "totally belonged" to the central African sub-region, and that Luanda would join the body "at a convenient time". Angola has taken part in all the preparatory talks to set up the economic community.

Angolan Minister's Remarks, Meetings*MB190803 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Oct 83*

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola has taken part in the central African heads of state economic summit which has been held in Libreville, Gabon. The Angolan delegation was led by Comrade Ismael Martins, minister of foreign trade, who represented Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the Angolan head of state. At the summit, the Angolan representative explained the absence of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was related to the stepped up South African aggressions against our country. Ismael Martins also reiterated our country's dedication to the principles guiding the creation of the Economic

Community of Central African States. He said that such a dedication has been expressed by our government's firm adherence to the Lagos plan for the economic development of Africa and the signing of the Libreville declaration.

The Angolan minister expressed his concern about the destabilizing action carried out by imperialism, which insists on preventing the involvement of African governments in the transformation of the continent's economic and social situation. The People's Republic of Angola, in view of its firm determination to scrupulously fulfill the relevant UN, Nonaligned Movement, and OAU resolutions, has been the victim of barbaric and continuous aggressions by the South African racist Army. These aggressions have in fact resulted in the occupation of part of the national territory and have been stepped up over the past few months, the Angolan minister pointed out during his speech.

Ismael Martins, after explaining that this situation has forced the Angolan Government to reorganize all its structures and to divert important human, material, and financial resources for the defense of the territorial integrity, recommended that the conference consider the possibility of our country taking part in the community's working sessions as an observer — until it is possible, the Angolan minister added, to reach a common agreement on special bases of participation and cooperation which consider the country's political, economic, and social situation and which comply with our reciprocal interests. The minister of foreign trade reiterated the desire of the People's Republic of Angola to continue to develop and expand cooperation with all the countries in the region, either through bilateral agreements or other means created for that purpose.

Apart from taking part in the summit's working sessions on behalf of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Angolan head of state, the Angolan foreign trade minister also met with Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of Sao Tome and Principe, to whom he explained the Angolan stand before the Economic Community of Central African States. As part of these diplomatic meetings, Ismael Martins was received yesterday by General Andre Kolingba, president of the Central African Republic, with whom he discussed matters related to the summit, particularly the Angolan stand within the community. The Angolan minister also met with the Zairian foreign affairs minister, and with the minister in charge of the Cameroon missions, with whom he discussed bilateral and regional matters of interest; namely, the strengthening of cooperation and the prevailing situation in southern Africa. The Angolan minister met also with Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of Equatorial Guinea, with whom he analyzed possible cooperation between the two countries.

Habre Meeting With Onu*AB181540 Paris AFP in English 1521 GMT 18 Oct 83*

[Text] Libreville, Oct 18 (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre had talks here today with Organization of African Unity Interim Secretary-General Peter Onu on prospects for a negotiated settlement to the conflict in Chad, a reliable source said in the Gabonese capital. No details of their two-hour conversation were immediately available. The meeting took place on the sidelines of a summit meeting in Libreville held to launch the

Economic Community of Central African States. The meeting came two weeks after the Franco-African summit in Vittel, France, at which the need for a negotiated solution was stressed. Mr Habre then indicated that he was prepared to discuss a settlement with "all Chadians", in a gesture to his Libyan-backed rival, ex-President Goukouni Oueddei.

Mr Habre had previously refused to recognise Mr Goukouni as an interlocutor in negotiations, and had offered to talk directly with Libya. Today's talks are part of OAU efforts to seek an end to the Chadian crisis. Mr Onu recently headed an OAU delegation to Paris, Algiers, and Tripoli as part of these efforts.

PANA Finance Committee To Examine Draft Budget
AB181715 Dakar PANA in English 1700 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Dakar, 18 Oct (PANA) — The finance committee of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) is meeting today in Dakar, the headquarters of this continental organization. The meeting, ending on 24 October, is being chaired by Algeria while Senegal is the rapporteur. The committee will examine the draft budgets for 1984 and 1985. It will also review the arrears in the payment of contributions and examine a new schedule of contributions which, according to the director of PANA "would be more equitable, since some countries were paying too much while others were paying too little".

At the opening of the meeting, Mr Cheick Ousmane Diallo, director of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, specified

the aims and objectives of the committee which he said are to check the management of the finances of PANA. In this respect, the director of PANA recalled the guiding principles of the financial policy of the agency which, according to him, are "prudence, exactness, and transparency". Mr Cheick Ousmane Diallo went on to mention the innovations made so far. These are in the presentation of the document and adoption of the principle biennium, since it should now cover a two-year period so as to take into account long procedures in the payment of contribution by the member countries, and the fact that the amount of 1984 and 1985 budgets is almost the same compared to 1983, which is about three million U.S. dollars.

The director of PANA said that the fact that there is no increase in the next two years budgets is because the economic difficulties of the member countries have been fully considered. "There is no need to increase a budget artificially, if the payment of contributions is not regular" said Mr Cheick Ousmane Diallo. He added that "one has to weigh the ability of the member countries to pay up their contributions in the elaboration of the budget".

The finance committee, he said, will also look into the structural changes proposed by the PANA administration so that the agency can better play its role and be a centre for the reactivation and promotion of pan-Africanism. The setting up of a new unit for the promotion of African unity will ensure the performance of this role, he explained.

ALGERIA

Senegalese President Departs After 4-Day Visit

LD180944 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT
17 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Senegalese President Mr Abdou Diouf today ended his visit to Algeria, which has been called extremely positive and marked by fruitful talks. The Senegalese head of state, accompanied by his wife and a large delegation, left Algiers early this afternoon at the end of a 4-day official visit to Algeria. They were seen off by President Chadli Bendjedid and his wife, members of the Political Bureau and government, senior officials of the party and state, and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Algiers. President Abdou Diouf made a statement to the press in the VIP lounge of the airport, in which he gave his impressions of his first official visit to Algeria. (Daniele Messy) reports:

[Messy] He said that he leaves with extremely favorable impressions. The Senegalese head of state said that he has been fascinated by Algeria and impressed by President Chadli Bendjedid. But the Senegalese head of state did not restrict himself to impressions, he also mentioned his talks with President Chadli Bendjedid. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Diouf recording] My talks with President Chadli Bendjedid were marked by a (?mood) of the greatest fraternity, openness and receptiveness, and we achieved (?extremely) positive results. On the bilateral level we established a point of departure for new and fruitful relations between Senegal and Algeria. You will see this in the coming weeks and months when meetings, mixed commissions [word indistinct] are held. [end recording]

[Messy] On African and international issues [word indistinct] discussed during the Algerian-Senegalese talks, President Diouf said:

[Begin Diouf recording] We reached a broad convergence of views, [words indistinct] the president and myself must also act together with our other colleagues who are African heads of state, with other African leaders, with other world leaders, in order to change things. (?We have) a responsibility to change them for the better so that our Africa may become stronger, more unified, more peaceful, and also in order that the new international economic order (?which we wish for) may come into being as soon as possible. But we know that to succeed in this North-South dialogue we must be strong together, Algeria and Senegal, countries of the South, African countries. President Chadli expressed all this very clearly during our talks, and again I tell you that we reached harmonious and fruitful conclusions. [end recording]

Communique on President's Visit

LD181201 Algiers APS in English 1007 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text:] Algiers, 18-10-83 (APS) — The Senegalese president Mr Abdou Diouf's official visit to Algeria was sanctioned by a joint communique, which was published yesterday. The communique

underlined especially, talks between the two presidents regarding the relations between the two countries. In this context they have agreed to step all efforts [as received] develop them in conformity with their peoples' aspirations and the objectives and acting lines underlined by the charter of the Organisation of African Unity, OAU. They also agreed to increase relations of exchanges and cooperation in all fields and to favour dialogue and understanding between the two countries. Concerning the situation in Africa, the two heads of states expressed their common will to always seek for a peaceful solution to the African problems and reaffirmed their determination to reinforce and preserve OAU a guarantor for national independence of the African states, a privileged tool of peace, security, and cooperation ideals on the continent.

Moreover, they reaffirmed their solidarity with southern Africa, appealed to the implementation of the UN plan for settlement of the problem included in Resolution 435 and rejected any attempt to link Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Angola's Cuban forces. The two heads of states condemned the attacks perpetrated against South Africa and renewed their support for the South African people under the chairmanship of ANC.

Concerning the Chadian question, the two presidents appealed to the national reconciliation, the suspension of any form of foreign interference. Analysing the situation in the north-west of Africa, the two presidents expressed their concern over the persistence of the Western Sahara conflict they visited [as received] on the necessity to implement the 19th OAU summit resolution over the question so as to promote a just and durable solution to the problem of Western Sahara. As regards the Middle East crisis, the two presidents reaffirmed their firm support for the Palestinian people under PLO leadership. The two presidents insisted especially on the fundamental role of the developing countries in settling new types of reports between the developed and the developing countries to promote the new world economic order.

Recalling the Arab-African cooperation, the two presidents expressed their wish to reactivate this cooperation so that it reaches more positive results in the interest of the Arab and the African peoples. The presidents consider this visit as reflecting the friendly and the cooperation links between the Algerian and the Senegalese peoples. President Abdou Diouf invited President Chadli Bendjedid for an official visit in Senegal. The date of this visit will be fixed by the diplomatic way.

Turkish State Minister Continues Contacts

TA182047 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT
18 Oct 83

[Text] State Minister Servet Refik Pasin, who is currently in Algeria, is continuing his contacts. In a meeting with Algerian Minister of Energy and Petrochemical Industries Belkacem Nabi, Pasin reviewed the implementation of the oil agreement between the two countries. Contracts to be received by Turkish firms in Algeria were discussed during Pasin's meetings with Algerian Minister of Public Works Mohamed Kortebi and Minister of Hydraulics, Land Development, and Environment Protection Brahim Brahimi. The Turkish-Algerian technical

delegations meeting is focusing on the economic, technical, and scientific cooperation agreement to be signed between the two countries.

LIBYA

South Africa's 'Barbaric Aggression' Condemned

LD181046 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Oct (JANA) — The People's Foreign Liaison Bureau has issued a statement on the barbaric aggression carried out by the racist regime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Mozambique. The statement says that the racist regime of South Africa has launched a barbaric aggression on the fraternal People's Republic of Mozambique, thereby adding yet a new crime to its record of horrible crimes committed against the peaceful African peoples in the countries adjoining this abominable racist regime. The People's Foreign Liaison Bureau strongly denounces and firmly condemns the racist regime of South Africa for its treacherous aggressions against neighboring African peoples. It reminds the international community of the criminal terrorists acts committed by the racist Zionists in the Arab area, who have exceeded all expectations in their abominability.

The People's Foreign Liaison Bureau calls on the international community to shoulder its responsibility and strongly condemn these immoral crimes, the two racist regimes of South Africa and Occupied Palestine, and take all the necessary measures to end the arrogance of these two racist regimes.

The bureau also denounces the Western countries, particularly the United States, for protecting the racist regime of South Africa and for encouraging it to commit acts of aggression against the peoples which reject U.S. domination and which struggle for the destruction of colonialism, imperialism, and racism. The People's Foreign Liaison Bureau affirms the Libyan Arab people's firm stand with the Mozambique people, and that they will place all their capabilities in the service of checking the treacherous aggressions committed by the racist regime in South Africa, putting an end to its arrogance and guaranteeing the security and safety of the fraternal People's Republic of Mozambique.

Sudanese Army Issues 'Important' Statement

LD181644 Tripoli JANA in English 0917 GMT 18 Oct 83

["Important Statement From Sudanese National Officers and Soldiers" — JANA headline]

[Text] London, Muharram 12, Oct 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Sudanese national officers and soldiers distributed a statement in and outside the barracks and

throughout Sudan, yesterday. The statement began by condemning the puppet regime of Numayri for surrendering Sudanese sovereignty last month for the British military forces as part of his reactionary role in the imperialist-Zionist policies in the region. Such action, no doubt, is to pave the road for imperialist domination and to threaten our revolutionary neighbours and world peace. The hireling regime's main purpose is to stay in power after it has lost all kinds of popular support. The puppet regime in Khartoum is only defending a nasty group of greedy opportunists and for that goal is hopelessly attempting to suppress and control continuous popular uprising.

The statement pointed out that the hireling regime of Numayri is obediently playing the role drawn to him by the imperialists, the Zionists, and the puppet regime in Egypt his disgraceful support of the unpleasant accord of Camp David. That is also manifested in his shameful invitation to the imperialists, who succeeded in establishing military bases on the sacred land of Sudan: Gambilah, Wadi Sayednah and Geneina, Sawakin, Jabal al Awlia, and Muglad. [all names agency spelling] The U.S. imperialists are playing a dangerous role in Sudan. A good example was the counterattack of the U.S. command against the freedom fighters in the world when they used destructive weapons to free the hostages from the revolutionary southerners. It should be remembered that the fascist security forces of the Egyptian regime are controlling Khartoum as well as many other Sudanese towns in the main objective is to defend the hireling Numayri against his soldiers. These soldiers will no doubt, take their revenge.

The statement went further to say that the second step after leasing our land to the U.S. is to invite the British, who are now using Sudan as a centre against our neighbours and against world peace.

The statement confirmed the fact that the Sudanese people will never accept the return of the British colonial rule. The Sudanese people, it should not be forgotten, have fought the British colonialism. The ill-fated efforts taken recently to hide the ugly face of the regime will never divert the Sudanese people from such disgraceful step to surrender our national sovereignty to the foreign enemy.

The national officers and soldiers gave a strong oath that no powers, be it foreign or internal, will stop them till they liberate the whole soil of Sudan from the nasty neocolonialism. The arrests and detention of the national officers and soldiers in interrogation centres in Atbara, Bore, [both place names agency spelling] and Khartoum by the agents like Mustapha Nimieri and Khalil [both names agency spelling] will not reduce the Army determination till they achieve final success. The statement pointed out that Numayri's helpless attempts to hide the realities by implementation of what he called Islamic laws will not hide the true nasty nature of the regime's aggression, economic collapse, and arrests for judges, lawyers, students, engineers, and doctors who demand justice and social equality in society.

MOROCCO

LE MONDE Expounds Moroccan Position on Sahara

PM181446 Paris *Le Monde* in French 18 Oct 83 p 3

[Paul Balta report: "Moroccan Leaders Admit That Self-Determination Referendum Cannot Be Held Before 31 December"]

[Text] Moroccan King Hassan II, who has been on a private visit to France for several days, will go to Brussels on Tuesday 18 and Wednesday 19 October where he will have talks with King Boudouin. Before that he will have met with Mr Mitterrand. The Moroccan king intends above all to explain to his interlocutor the way in which he views the development of the Saharan conflict after the failure of the OAU implementation committee meeting in Addis Ababa last month.

Informed Moroccan circles recall that Rabat had expressed reservations on the passage in the resolution adopted by the Addis Ababa summit in June which "exhorts" Morocco and the Polisario to negotiate. They explain that Morocco, an established state, cannot "negotiate with a liberation movement (the Polisario — *Le Monde* editor's note) which is not even officially recognized by the OAU," since that would amount to implicitly admitting that it is "the Saharan people's sole legitimate representative," and Rabat disputes that.

The Moroccan leaders, who refuse to be caught in the trap of de facto recognition of the "Saharan Democratic Arab Republic," think they have made two major concessions in accepting the principle of a referendum and in admitting that there is within "the Saharan populations," one group (the Aosario) which wants union with Morocco, and another (the Polisario) which wants independence. "If there are to be negotiations, they should take place between these two groups," the Moroccans say. Moreover, that was the argument which the Moroccan delegation — which included a large Saharan contingent — put forward in Addis Ababa to Colonel Mengistu, chairman of the implementation committee. Nonetheless Col Mengistu pointed out that the resolution mentioned Morocco (and not the Aosario) and the Polisario. Faced with the Moroccans' refusal to meet with the latter, he thus indefinitely postponed the commission's meeting.

The Moroccan leaders admit that it is now virtually impossible for the self-determination referendum to be held, as planned, before 31 December, but they insist that it should be held before the next OAU summit in Conakry to avoid subjecting the pan-African organization to another trial.

Informed Moroccan circles also emphasize the declaration made by the king to the United Nations: "Morocco solemnly pledges to be, and to regard itself as bound and committed by the results of that referendum." That was a pledge which his son, Sidi Mohamed, reiterated at the Franco-African summit in Vittel and which ought to erase the bad impression left by a previous declaration by the king that if the result of the referendum was negative, "Morocco was not obliged to hand the Sahara on a silver platter to a handful of mercenaries." Will Algeria agree to advise the Polisario leaders — who at present categorically reject

this idea — to open negotiations with the Aosario? This is a question which the Moroccans are asking and they apparently expect Mr Mitterrand, who is due to receive President Bendjedid in early November, to help break the deadlock.

SUDAN

Reportage on Visit by Egypt's President Mubarak

Arrives in Khartoum

JN181040 Khartoum *SUNA* in Arabic 1020 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Oct (SUNA) — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak arrived here at 1100 today. President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and other state officials received him at the airport. Accompanying President Mubarak are Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, minister of defense; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Usamah al-Baz, presidential adviser for political affairs.

Talks With Numayri

JN181123 Khartoum *SUNA* in Arabic 1100 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Oct (SUNA) — President Ja'far Numayri and President Husni Mubarak held a closed session of talks, which began here this afternoon and is still in session. Egyptian President Husni Mubarak arrived here at 1100 today on a visit to Sudan.

'Ali Previews Discussions

NC181206 Cairo *MENA* in English 1158 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 18 (MENA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that President Husni Mubarak's visit to the Sudan falls within the context of constant consultations between President Mubarak and President Ja'far Numayri. The Mubarak-Numayri talks are to deal with the peace issues, the Mideast crisis, and integration questions, 'Ali said.

MENA Reports Press Conference

NC181633 Cairo *MENA* in Arabic 1528 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Oct (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has said: As Arabs we hold all the cards for a solution to our problems. We must resort to reason and logic, set aside differences, and begin the dialogue on a sound basis. President Mubarak said that 99 percent of the problem-solving cards are no longer in the hands of the United States. These have now come into the hands of the Arabs. This came in a press conference held by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri at the conclusion of the two presidents' talks in Khartoum today. In his press conference, President Mubarak said: We are on the side of peace, we will never deviate from it; we are on the side of justice and we insist on it on the basis of principles. President Mubarak asserted that

Israel must lay down a timetable for its withdrawal from Lebanon, and must begin implementing it, and must work to solve the Tabah issue before the return to Israel of an Egyptian ambassador.

President Mubarak said that the problem of the Syrian presence in Lebanon is an Arab issue that can be solved by the Arabs without Israel's intervention. In the press conference, President Numayri said that the Arabs' problems are Egypt's concern. He said that the Arabs' problems have consumed 90 percent of President Mubarak's time during his recent visit to Europe, the United States, and the United Nations. President Numayri affirmed that President Mubarak's tour had effective results, adding that the results of this tour would bear fruit in the future if the Arabs want to benefit from [Mubarak's] great political move which has been highly appreciated by the world politicians.

President Ja'far Numayri opened the press conference with the following statement:

I thank God and praise Him. I pray for our apostle, our Lord Muhammad, the most noble creature and the lord of God's messengers. This is another meeting between my brother His Excellency President Husni Mubarak and me. Our joint action has consolidated the relations and ties between the peoples in the north and south of the valley. Many events have taken place in the world, Africa, the Arab world, and in our two countries and our own region since our meeting in Alexandria. This meeting was unavoidable despite the fact that the contact between my Brother Husni and me continues in other ways. However a direct meeting has many advantages.

We have reviewed all the events which took place since our meeting in Alexandria, particularly the great tour which produced good results for the Arab world and for the Third World as a whole. It is the tour which President Husni Mubarak made to Europe and the United States and during which he spoke to the institutions in Europe, addressed the United Nations, and spoke to the U.S. Government and its leaders. He spoke to me about many world events of which I was aware. My analyses [tahlilati] before meeting him were the same as those he had targeted. They were the same analyses I reached here when he was meeting various kinds of people in this quickly moving world.

It gives me pleasure to say that I have become fully certain that Egypt remains Egypt whether it is close or far from the Arabs, because all the actions which President Husni has carried out are a strong and great indication that the Arabs' problems and worries are Egypt's concern. During this tour, the Arabs' worries and problems took 90 percent of his time and his various meetings. The tour has had its impact, praise be to God. Its results might emerge in the future if the Arabs want to benefit from this great political move which was greatly appreciated by the world politicians. On my part, I told him about our moves in Sudan and in the African and Arab worlds. The object of these moves was to implement the foreign policy which we approved together when we signed the integration charter. Both of us seek peace and stability in the area and in the entire world.

President Mubarak then answered a question about the attempts to cast doubt on the Egyptian-Sudanese integration following

Sudan's proclamation of the Islamic law as a source for its laws. In answering this question, his excellency said: I would like to explain that those who harbor enmity to Egypt or Sudan would exploit any opportunity in Egypt or Sudan to create an issue between the two fraternal countries of this great valley.

Mubarak added: Egypt has been applying the Islamic legislation in all its laws for a long time. There is no disagreement between us and Sudan, particularly in this respect. Each of us, both in Sudan and Egypt, is aware of the attempts to exploit this to cause an estrangement between the two countries, its peoples, or its presidents. This cannot possibly have an effect on the presidents or the two peoples because we fully understand each other and each of us understands the purpose of any measure which each of our two states adopts. There is an agreement between us on all these matters.

President Numayri then answered a question about his statement on Egypt in the Saudi newspaper *Ukaz* and the effect of his statement. He said: What I have said to the Saudi paper about Egypt is true. It is something that I believe in and I am prepared to tell everyone because this is my belief. Egypt is a great country known for its historical industries [as-sina'at at-tarikhiya] that places it in the forefront of the Arab countries. President Numayri said: I would like to add something to the answer that my Brother Husni has just given to a question. I want to say that although the Egyptian laws are based on Islam — and these are laws aimed at reforming society — there is the law that every Egyptian Muslim individual applies. We sense true Islam in Egypt. There is no truth in what is being reiterated about a dispute among the Muslims in Egypt.

President Numayri continued to say: For a long time now and despite the era of colonialism, Egypt is the only Arab country that had safeguarded Islam and protected the teachings of Islam through its Al-Azhar. Egypt resisted every error that occurred in Islam, or in the Islamic law, or in the Prophet's sayings, or in the interpretation that was conducted by his companions. Egypt protected the interpretations that were made by the followers. Egypt has always been the leader of the Arab and Islamic world.

President Numayri said: The Arab world was and still is aware of this fact, even when the Arab countries boycotted Egypt and suspended their relations with it during the Baghdad summit. Nonetheless, they were compelled to take this decision. The Arabs are now looking for ways and means to restore their relations with Egypt. Although the relations have not yet been restored in a formal manner, we know that even Libya has restored its relations with Egypt on a certain level. We heard last week that Libya asked to restore its air flights to Cairo. Therefore, all the Arabs want to have contacts and relations with Egypt. Why? For all the reasons that I have mentioned. It is because it is Egypt, Egypt, Egypt. [as received] But as for the reopening of embassies or sending ambassadors, this will never affect Egypt's position. As I said, Egypt, though it is far from the Arab world, performs its pan-Arab duty and is near to every Arab country.

To a question about the situation between Israel and Egypt now, particularly concerning the question of the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel or the deportation [ib'ad] of the Israeli

ambassador, President Mubarak said: It is a lengthy question and the answer will be lengthy. However, I can say: We stress justice on the basis of principles. We side with the peace and we never deviated from solving the problem after the October war. Likewise, we never deviated from the path of peace. President Mubarak said: In brief, the Camp David agreement represents two papers, the first of which deals with Egyptian-Israeli relations. They in Israel might be angered by this talk. The second paper is the solution of all the aspects of the Palestinian problem. This is Camp David. Had we understood it properly, we would have considered it a step on the road to a solution. Had we, the Arabs, agreed on this road and distributed the roles as the advanced world is doing, we would have achieved something else for the Palestinian issue.

President Mubarak said: We agreed on the first paper and we went along with them and recovered our land fully and our rights completely. Nobody has sovereignty over our territory and there is no occupation on our territory. We exchanged ambassadors. Begin once expressed his opinion by saying: As-Sadat laughed at us; he gave us a few papers and took the land. No. We did not laugh at anybody. We are solving a problem. The first phase in solving the problem was that we took and exchanged ambassadors. We have 120 ambassadors in Egypt; one more ambassador is not a problem. Israeli ambassadors are present in the world and in all the international organizations and all the Arab and African ambassadors attend [meetings] in their presence. The Israeli ambassador is not going to bite us. He is not a high commissioner who can impose any conditions or steps on us at all. No ambassador in any state can impose specific conditions on the state in which he is living. Does any ambassador in Sudan, however mighty or otherwise his state is, impose conditions on Sudan? All states are independent.

President Mubarak went on to say: Very simply, the second paper is for the solution of the Palestinian issue in all its aspects. We started the autonomy talks according to the general principles. We do not enter into details and we do not negotiate on behalf of anybody. We only wanted to put the Palestinians at the beginning of the road in order to solve the issue. Had they come to the Mina Hotel at the outset — once we started the meeting at the Mina Hotel, the battle would have been about raising the Palestinian flag over the hotel and we would have ended by raising the Palestinian flag. [The Palestinians said:] "No. We will not sit with the Israelis." So what then? We sat with them in 1948 to reach the armistice agreement. We then reached other agreements. What I want to say is that we can achieve something from the Camp David agreement. According to the first framework, we reached an agreement and we regained our land. What shall I do with the agreement now? Shall I annul it and tell the Jews: Come and take Sinai back. Who would accept such a thing? If I were to say that, the entire Arab people would say: The Egyptian president has gone mad.

President Mubarak said: Is it sensible to abolish the first framework, to tell the Jews come and take Sinai back, and to recall our ambassador? Since we signed the agreement and retook our land, am I to give it back when we have the situation under control? What am I to do? Bring back the state of war? If I do, who would help me? We say it frankly: Who would help me? Our Arab brothers would stand with me and give me money.

Who would give me arms to fight Israel? The United States? The United States would never give me arms with which to fight Israel. This is illogical. If anybody says that it is logical, I am prepared to debate the matter with him openly on the air. How can it be logical. You are aware of Israel's relations with the United States. What I am saying will come out on the air. I am saying this to you and let everyone who hears it tell me. [sentence as received] If the Camp David accord is abolished, the United States would not give me arms. Another thing, we would also lose our respect in the whole world, not only as Egyptians but also as Arabs.

President Mubarak added: Nobody will believe a word we say. No agreement concluded between us — I do not mean Egypt alone but we as Arabs — and any foreign state will be respected. There will be no confidence in any agreements. They will say: Egypt, the greatest Arab state has signed the peace agreement. See what has happened? Egypt has fooled us and retrieved its lands. They will provide an excuse so that we may engage in other military operations. Enough fighting and enough bloodshed. Let us be realistic and logical. We are not lovers of war, but lovers of peace. This is why we adhere to our rights. When the Beirut operation was carried out and Lebanon was invaded, we advised the Israelis more than once and contacted the United States and all the other sides which could have helped stop this invasion. We gave advice to the Israelis. When the Sabra and Shatila massacre was committed, we were compelled to withdraw our ambassador from Israel to protest this action. I tell you frankly, and they will hear me, that they wished I would expel the Israeli ambassadors. However, I did not expel the Israeli ambassador.

Mubarak went on: In my dealings I act as a civilized state with ancient history. I was not prepared to confuse matters and then retreat. It was my duty to contemplate what I have to do. I withdrew our ambassador and I will not send him back now. I will send the ambassador back when I have something to persuade the Egyptian people that this must be done. I will then tell them that I am sending back the ambassador for such and such a reason. I will say this openly: Let Israel draw a timetable for its withdrawal from Lebanon and start implementing it without waiting for Syria's withdrawal on the pretext that Syria constitutes a danger to Israel. Israel must withdraw from Lebanon. The question of the Syrian forces' presence in Lebanon is an Arab question and Israel has nothing to do with it. I am sure that this presence does not threaten the security of Israel, which has an arms arsenal, provided by the United States, sufficient to safeguard its security and safety.

President Mubarak further said: I am not always inflexible. I am inflexible on questions of right. For me to send back the ambassador, we demand [nutalib] Israel to draw up a timetable for its withdrawal from Lebanon and to leave Lebanon alone. The Syrian presence is an Arab question which the Arabs themselves will settle; Israel has nothing to do with it. I also demand that action be taken to implement the agreement which we signed on 25 April concerning Tabah. The agreement calls for entering into treaties [ad-dukhul fi mu'ahadat] to solve the Tabah problem. Let them move in this direction and we would have no objection then. We would then tell the people: Oh people: This and this happened and therefore I am sending the ambassador back to Israel. This will not be the end of the road. The Palestinian

question continues to be the core of the dispute and it must be settled. I said this on all levels in the United States.

Asked about the results of the application of the decentralization experiment on southern Sudan, President Numayri said: The results of the division of southern Sudan into three regions was our primary objective, specifically, to transfer power to the masses. We have divided northern Sudan into five regions. The large region which was called the southern region is now divided into three regions. I can say that the citizens in these regions sense they have been given power and that they are participating in the government.

President Mubarak answered another question on his talks with President Numayri. He said: We discussed all the topics that I had dealt with during my U.S. trip. These topics are well known and clear in the United States, in the Congress, and to the U.S. President. They include no secrets. I discussed this trip with President Numayri. We also discussed the Arab cause and the Middle East issue. We discussed the relations between Egypt and Sudan and exchanged views concerning the ways to improve bilateral relations.

Asked about the current situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian problem, President Mubarak said: We used to say that 99 percent of the problem-solving cards were in the hands of the United States. Now I can say that these cards are 100 percent in the hands of the Arabs.

President Mubarak said: It is we who created the opportunity for the Israeli expansion and for foreign intervention in the area. Nobody else created such opportunities. What about the U.S. intervention? Let us see what happened in Lebanon from the beginning and who caused all this. I do not want to go into details regarding the events in Lebanon. Why did this happen? Why did a dispute erupt among brother Palestinians? Why did a fragmentation occur among the Lebanese? There is a withdrawal agreement. All these are factors. I absolutely do not want to go into details. It is we who created the opportunity for foreign intervention, be it U.S. intervention or any other intervention, in our area. Had we resorted to reason and logic and had we set aside our differences and begun the dialogue on a sound basis to solve our problems, we would have attained easy solutions and our area would have become a peace zone without any foreign intervention by any state regardless of its power.

Mubarak Leaves Sudan

JN181456 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1416 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Oct (SUNA) — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and his accompanying delegation left Khartoum this afternoon after a short visit during which he held talks with President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. He held a press conference before leaving the country.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Makes Statement

JN181946 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Oct (SUNA) — Egypt has welcomed President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri's call for an Arab summit with its participation. Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, told SUNA here today that President Numayri's call has been in existence for a long time. Asked if the Camp David accords are suitable as a framework for an agreement to stabilize the situation in the Middle East under the present circumstances, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: Of course we are in complete and general disagreement on the building of settlements. We believe that they are illegitimate, because they are an obstacle to peace. The continuation of the settlement policy prevents and does not encourage other parties to enter into any future negotiations on the basis of the Camp David accords or even the Reagan initiative. His excellency also said: Egypt hopes that Israel will stop the building of settlements so as to encourage the parties concerned to join the peace efforts that are being exerted on the Arab and international levels.

Regarding the dispute over the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv, the Egyptian deputy prime minister said the ambassador was recalled to Cairo because of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Sabra and Shatila massacres. Egypt, he said, is committed not to return the ambassador to Tel Aviv unless a definite timetable has been drawn up for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon. In such a case the Egyptian ambassador can return to Tel Aviv. This Egyptian commitment still stands, Kamal Hassan 'Ali emphasized.

Regarding his expected visit to Iraq, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that his visit to Iraq will take place in November. He noted that Egypt's relations with Iraq have been improving for some time. He said that there has been an exchange of visits on the economic, military, cultural, and social levels between Egypt and Iraq and that consultations are continuing between the two countries at the ministerial level. Kamal Hasan 'Ali referred to the visit of Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to Egypt last July and the visit of Egyptian Economy Minister Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id to Iraq last month. His excellency pointed out in this respect that the date for the visit of President Mubarak to Iraq has not yet been fixed, but that there is nothing to prevent this visit from taking place. Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Egypt welcomes its developing relations with Iraq and that the resumption of relations on the collective level is left to Arab unanimity. He said Egypt welcomes that at any time.

Regarding the fact that the Reagan initiative and the Fes plan have marked their first anniversary without any progress being made to achieve peace in the Middle East, and asked if Egypt welcomes the discussion of all the current peace initiatives at a conference to be attended by all the parties concerned as well as the USSR, Kamal Hasan 'Ali told SUNA: I believe that expanding the circle of negotiations at this stage would further complicate matters. Because the issue would turn into a dispute between the superpowers.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali pointed out that a similar call was made before the signing of the Camp David accords, and the Geneva conference was held in 1974, but it absolutely did not achieve any results. Therefore, he said, Egypt believes that such an international conference should only be held after an agreement has been reached among the parties to the dispute so the superpowers can guarantee such an agreement. He added that Egypt welcomes any agreement at this stage on the level of the region's stages and also between the Arab states and Israel.

'Ali said that no action has been taken toward peace over the past year since the Reagan initiative and the Fes summit plan because of a number of factors that include the Arab position, the Israeli position, and the PLO position. He said that Israel rejected the Reagan initiative, but the Arab sides did not show either a rejection or acceptance of this plan. Furthermore, the PLO did not continue its dialogue with Jordan. He said that following the Fes summit, the Arab states did not implement any of the decisions they reached in the summit — decisions that include their recognition of Palestinian rights and the rights of existence for all the states in the region. He added that the Fes plan has been generally deadlocked and he hoped that this deadlock would end particularly since the U.S. presidential election is approaching.

On the current split within the Palestinian leadership, whether Egypt is being contacted for a Palestinian reunion, and whether Egypt will begin a call for a Palestinian government-in-exile, particularly since Egypt was the one which called for such a government, 'Ali said: Before anything else, the PLO must be free-willed. It must have free decisionmaking. The PLO cannot be subjected to the will of any state in the region because it would lose its ability to move and make decisions, something which is very important at this stage. Naturally, a government-in-exile cannot be formed before an agreement is effected among the various PLO factions on this government and before they reach a minimum level of understanding and a definite policy. 'Ali said that if these factors are absent, the PLO will be exposed to danger.

On the Lebanese national reconciliation, 'Ali said: The first guarantee for a permanent Lebanese national reconciliation is an adherence to the cease-fire by all the Lebanese parties. The Lebanese national reconciliation should be aimed at finding agreement among the various factions so as to bring about the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the country. 'Ali said that he was certain that none of the the Lebanese sects have any interest in partitioning Lebanon. All these sects aim to realize Lebanon's national independence and perpetuate its Arab affiliation. From this angle, the Lebanese national reconciliation must succeed, 'Ali said.

SUNA Interviews Egyptian Defense Minister

JN182043 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1838 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Oct (SUNA) — During an interview with SUNA, Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, answered a question on the implementation of the resolutions reached by the joint defense council between Sudan and

Egypt. He said: The way we implement these resolutions is excellent regarding the exchange of expertise and scholarships. We have established the Numayri Higher Military Academy. Abu Ghazalah asserted that all the projects which are being implemented within this framework are progressing well. Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that the operations commission holds periodic meetings and that the armament projects are continuing in a good manner. He further said that within the framework of these projects, agreements are also reached regarding the exchange of expertise. He added that contracts are written only if the items concerned are produced in Egypt and are also suitable for the Sudanese land.

Regarding the plan of joint training between the two countries, Abu Ghazalah said that there will be joint training every year. He further said that what has been reached regarding joint training is a result of what has been gained during the joint training with the U.S. forces within the framework of the Bright Star maneuvers.

Marshal Abu Ghazalah announced that Sudan and Egypt are about to carry out independent joint Egyptian-Sudanese exercises. He explained that there is a study which calls for choosing a Sudanese battalion [to be dispatched] to Egypt as a first step and later, an Egyptian battalion [will be dispatched] to Sudan. This should have taken place during the past year, he said, but it was delayed. He voiced the hope that this plan will be implemented in 1983-1984. He explained that there is a tendency to hold these joint exercises in the Sudanese territory. Abu Ghazalah further said that there is nothing that prevents holding the exercises in Sudan or in Aswan Province.

Marshal Abu Ghazalah stated that the venue of the joint exercises between the Sudanese and Egyptian forces will be decided during the meeting of the higher commission during November and December. Abu Ghazalah stressed that Egypt and Sudan have in this regard one strategy and two identical systems that are integrated.

On President Mubarak's visit to Iraq and the possible military cooperation between the two countries, Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that relations between Egypt and Iraq [sentence incomplete as received]. Egypt is supplying Iraq with what it cannot obtain from the international markets because both the Iraqi and the Egyptian armaments are Soviet-made. Egypt has succeeded in manufacturing several Soviet spare parts. He explained that the great powers can place pressures on a certain side by not supplying it with spare parts and ammunition. Egypt managed to break this circle and started to supply Iraq. He said that Egypt had succeeded in covering 50 percent of Iraq's needs of some kinds of ammunition, weapons, and spare parts.

Marshal Abu Ghazalah explained that Egypt managed to complete its experiments on the Hawkeye missiles. Egypt carried out tests on launching this type of missile and managed to determine and further improve its quality because the Hawkeye is the Soviet SAM-7 missile. This missile has been technically improved in Egypt and efforts have been exerted to improve its accuracy and speed. We succeeded in producing the first sample. The final production of this missile, he said, will begin in January instead of March as had been decided earlier. Abu Ghazalah explained

that 200 missiles of this type will be produced every month. He said that 50 percent of the production will be surplus.

Reply to a question on the joint Egyptian-British maneuvers, Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that they will begin on 27 October and end on 5 November. A total of 2,500 British soldiers and 5,000 Egyptian soldiers will participate. Abu Ghazalah stressed that peace is Egypt's strategic objective, provided that this peace is founded on the legitimate rights and justice that apply to all sides. The peace that is not backed by force is surrender, he said. He added that Egypt will not stop the construction of a strong army. Marshal Abu Ghazalah ruled out that Egypt has received an official note on its participation in the peacekeeping force in Lebanon. He said that it is unlikely that Egypt would accept such an invitation. Such a decision is not subject to the others' ideas and will, he said. Abu Ghazalah said that Egypt will do what is in the interest of the Arab nation.

SSU Central Leadership Concludes Meetings

JN181854 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1705 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Oct (SUNA) — The Executive Bureau of the SSU central leadership this morning concluded the meetings of its fourth session, which was held under the chairmanship of President Numayri. The bureau listened to a report by Badr ad-Din Sulayman, the central leadership's first secretary, dealing with the implementation of the leadership's general plan and the proposals to implement the resolutions made during the second meeting of the central leadership. Discussions focused on the need to have the political organization lead a campaign to outline the Islamic laws and explain their dimensions and content. The

discussions also dealt with the plan adopted by the organizations committee to hold its periodic meetings in Ad-Damir, the capital city of the region. The discussions underlined the need for endorsing the amendments to the basic laws of the mass organizations in order to benefit from them in the coming conferences of the organizations.

TUNISIA

Mohamed Mzali Mentioned as Successor

LD181357 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Tunis, 18 Oct (TAP) — President Habib Bourguiba attended yesterday morning the opening of the new judicial year. The session was opened by the first chairman of the appeal court with a speech in which he stressed the head of state's concern about the importance of the judiciary as a part of the state structure. The head of state delivered a speech, at the beginning of which he expressed his satisfaction at meeting the young generation capable of securing the stability and continuation of the state. He said: The country's Constitution guaranteed such a continuity, and here am I past the age of 80 and not afraid of death, which I have faced many times during my long struggle for the liberation of Tunisia and the defense of its impregnability and strength. When the times comes, the Constitution stipulates that Mohamed Mzali will assume the presidency and he will appoint a new prime minister. And I hope that I shall live more years to see Tunisia achieving more progress and stability. The Ministry of Justice attorney general gave a lecture entitled: The Role of the Judiciary in Maintaining an Economic Balance.

SOMALIA

Mogadishu Reports Explosion at Ethiopian Base

EA171804 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Confirmed reports say a serious explosion occurred 20 September at an Abyssinian military base 15 km south of Gondar. It is not yet known who was responsible for the explosion which caused heavy damage at the base. The Abyssinian regime has appointed a high-level committee from the Defense Ministry to investigate responsibility for the blast and what led up to it.

Reports add that on 10 September booklets, pamphlets, and letters were found near the same military base calling for Soviet withdrawal from Abyssinian territory and for Cubans to go home. The publications vehemently condemn the Mengistu regime, which has massacred hundreds of thousands of Abyssinian citizens, while others are either languishing in jails, have fled the country, or are living miserably as refugees in foreign countries, particularly in neighboring countries, while those in the homeland live in very poor conditions.

UGANDA

Reportage on Upcoming Parliamentary Byelections

Public Service Ministry Announcement

AB181330 Dakar PANA in English 1230 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Kampala, 18 Oct (UNA/PANA) - The Uganda Ministry of Public Service and Cabinet Affairs has announced that public officers who intend to contest the forthcoming by-elections to parliament must resign their posts in the public service immediately and certainly before nomination day, Monday 31, October 1983. A public officer who resigns to contest these by-elections to parliament will not rejoin the service should he fail in his election campaign. He will have to apply for re-appointment afresh and be considered in open competition with any other candidates subject to the availability of a suitable vacancy.

According to a statement issued in Kampala yesterday evening, the Ministry of Public Service explained that public officers are those who hold office in the traditional civil service, diplomatic service, judges of the high court, members of Uganda police force, Uganda prisons service, district administrations, urban authorities unified teaching service, Makerere University, all parastatal bodies and other institutions in which government has majority shareholding.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Party (DP) parliamentary group meeting, under the chairmanship of the leader of the opposition, Mr. Paul Semogerere, in a statement issued here, and signed by the president general of the party and leader of the opposition, it was stated that the DP would not participate in the forthcoming by-elections in all the eight constituencies. Among the reasons given by the DP for the boycott of the elections were insecurity and the electoral laws. They claimed that the security situation obtaining in all the eight constituencies was not conducive to

holding elections. They also claimed that the electoral laws had not been amended to their satisfaction. The DP statement does not disclose, however, whether the party's ideas on amendments to the electoral laws have been presented to government or to the National Assembly. It, however, states that in 1980, before the elections, some proposals by the DP were discussed with the military commission, but not in the National Consultative Council which was the interim parliament by that time.

On 11 October, President Obote issued writs for by-elections in the eight vacant constituencies in the country. Nomination and polling day in all the constituencies are scheduled for 31 October and 16 November 1983 respectively.

Four political parties contested in the December 1980 elections, namely the ruling Uganda Peoples Congress (UPC), The Democratic Party (DP) which is the main opposition party in the country, the Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM) most of whose leadership declared war on the government after their miserable defeat, and the Conservative Party (CP).

Mr Jaber Bidandi-Ssali who used to be the secretary general of the Uganda Patriotic Movement [UPM] headed by Yoweri Museveni, now heading [as received] bandits in destabilising the country, told a local vernacular newspaper, *The Uganda Post*, that he no longer spoke on behalf of UPM. Another minority party (C.P.) [as received] headed by Mr Joshua Mayanja Nkangi, has indicated in the local press that it will contest in the by-elections but no official statement has been issued from its party headquarters.

Yesterday, several aspiring UPC candidates from various constituencies were depositing a registration fee of 10,000 Uganda shillings at the UPC secretariat in Kampala. The deadline for deposits for those contesting on the UPC ticket is today, Tuesday, 18 Oct.

Opposition Party Boycott

EA172222 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] A press release: The Democratic Party [DP] parliamentary group meeting met today under the chairmanship of the leader of the opposition, Mr Paul Semogerere. In a statement issued later, and signed by the president general of the DP and leader of the opposition, it was stated that the DP will not participate in the forthcoming byelections in all the eight constituencies. Among the reasons given by the DP for the boycott of the elections are insecurity and the electoral laws. They claimed that the security situation obtaining in all the eight constituencies was not conducive to holding elections. They also claimed that the electoral laws have not been amended to their satisfaction. The DP statement does not disclose whether the party's ideas on amendments to the electoral laws have been presented to the government or to the National Assembly. It, however, states that in 1980, before the elections, some proposals by the DP were discussed with the military commission but not in the National Consultative Council, which was the interim parliament.

Government Statement on Boycott

*EA182204 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT
18 Oct 83*

[Excerpts] The government has announced that the decision of the leadership of the Democratic Party [DP] not to participate in the forthcoming byelections will not prevent the holding of the elections. A government statement just issued in Kampala said: All constitutional procedure and arrangements are proceeding and will continue to proceed as planned. In the government's view, the decision by the DP leadership not to participate in the byelections had nothing to do with the reasons given by Mr Semogerere.

The DP has been losing support in the country ever since the 1980 elections and many of its members have crossed to the UPC [Uganda People's Congress]. In Kabarole, for example, the entire DP district and constituency executive crossed to the Uganda People's Congress. Furthermore, the DP leadership has not for 2 and 1/2 years come forward with any policies against dissident groups or for the revival of the economy. It is in these circumstances that the DP feared to face the electorate.

CHAD

GUNT Spokesman Reports Sporadic Fighting

NC181725 Paris AFP in English 1817 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Paris, Oct 18 (AFP) — Sporadic fighting took place in central Chad today between the Chadian Army and the rebel forces of ex-President Goukouni Oueddei, a rebel spokesman said here today, accusing Ndjamenia of breaking a tacit cease-fire. The spokesman for Mr Goukouni's Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT), Abderahman Moussa, said the clashes occurred in the Batha region, about 150 kms (93 miles) east of the Chadian capital, Ndjamenia.

Government troops south of the defensive "red line" established across Chad by French troops supporting President Hissein Habre had attacked in an attempt to crush rebel detachments in the area, the spokesman said. The only clashes in Chad reported since the arrival of French troops in August took place at the beginning of last month, north of the red line, in the Oum Chalouba region, about 800 kms (500 miles) northeast of Ndjamenia, and only some 20 kms (12 miles) from the French frontline positions.

Bardai Radio Deplores French Support for Habre

AB181100 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] French-Chadian relations: Colonel Wadel Abdelkader Kamougue, who arrived in Paris on the eve of the recent Franco-African summit meeting, took advantage of his presence in the French capital to hold various discussions on the Chadian problem. To this effect, the comrade vice president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] was received on Sunday by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson. The discussions between the two men were held in a cordial atmosphere and touched on all aspects of the Chadian issue. In fact, it is within the framework of finding a peaceful solution to the Chadian issue, which is a purely internal Chadian issue, that the GUNT is waiting for the holding of consultations at all levels in order to explain its position in this internal crisis in which Socialist France has involved itself through a massive intervention. The GUNT vice president has already left France for Bardai. It is, therefore, necessary to await his return home in order to have an exact idea on the outcome of his contacts in France. Already, the comrade vice president has expressed satisfaction with his discussions with the French leaders.

This said, (?disillusionment) has been expressed in an article in the last issue of *Afrique Asie* of 23 October under the signature of Mr Kapo of Togo. It is an interesting criticism of the French position in the Chadian issue. Undeniably, he writes, the foreign policy of the government of Giscard d'Estaing was refused and rejected by a large number of Africans because it was paternalist, arrogant, and aggressive. There is no need to revive here wounds that are barely healed. Let us content ourselves with mentioning the intervention of Jaguars against the Saharan of the Polisario

Front, the dropping of paracommandos of the Foreign Legion on Kolwezi, and the Baracuda operation in the CAR. Victims of a frankly neocolonialist policy, the African peoples must celebrate the victory of the left in May 1981 in France. Thus, according to the Togolese writer, the coming to power of Francois Mitterrand was fittingly hailed as a great inroad into the oppressive and monopolizing capitalist system. In fact, much hope was invested in this statesman. He was to break French military and economic relations with the RSA, make Africans responsible by leaving them to settle their own affairs without any form of interference, and cause the prices of raw materials — mineral and agricultural products — to be increased. A few months after this much desired coming to power, it is not an exaggeration to talk of disillusionment and uneasiness in a number of countries in Africa. Not only did Socialist France continue to extend its relations with racist and fascist South Africa, but it also supplies considerable assistance to the repugnant Hissein Habre regime. And the arguments put forward to justify the assistance being given to the FAN are inconsistent and equivocal to say the least.

The Togolese writer then mentioned France's anachronistic position in the Chadian affair. On several occasions, he said, Francois Mitterrand and Claude Cheysson have told us of the need for the French state to respect and implement all the terms of the military cooperation agreement between it and the Chadian state. And in order to create confusion, the same authorities insist on certain points such as the claim that the regime in Ndjamenia is legal and legitimate because it was recognized by the 19th OAU summit held in Addis Ababa.

France supports the Chadian state and Hissein Habre in particular. France also supplied arms to Goukouni Oueddei when the GUNT was in Ndjamenia. In the mouth of the representative of the French Socialist Party, these ideas evoke bitterness and worry because it sufficed to evoke agreements, in this case signed by the Giscard d'Estaing government without taking into account the prevailing situation. A good number of ignoble acts have been considered proper. Thus, by following the logic of Francois Mitterrand, we can assume that the assistance given by Ronald Reagan to the fascist Salvadoran junta is (?fully justified) because the United States is linked to El Salvador by defense agreements. And the Togolese comrade stressed that the recent justification by Francois Mitterrand is no less clumsy than the previous one. That Chad was represented at the previous meeting of the OAU by Idriss Miskine is not a fact that gives them the right to affirm that the Ndjamenia regime is legal and legitimate.

To [words indistinct] about the situation prevailing in a country involved in a monstrous and fitful war by referring to the 19th OAU summit is irresponsible in the precise case occupying our attention because everyone is aware of the pressures exerted on the pan-African organization.

(?Finally), concludes Kapo, the Chadian example represents for us a symbol — a symbol that greatly confirms our confidence in progressive Africans. What credit should we accord to the proclamations of faith of foreign leftist leaders in general and those of France in particular? What kind of relations can progressive African parties have with those of the other continents?

GABON

French Cooperation Minister Concludes Visit

AB181300 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1900 GMT
17 Oct 83

[Text] Christian Nucci, French minister of cooperation, left Libreville, the Gabonese capital, today after a 4-day official visit to Gabon. Listen to him provide details of French-Gabonese cooperation at Anatin Dongwa's microphone.

[Begin Nucci recording] Cooperation between our two countries is useful for both sides and is a responsible and effective cooperation. (?There is need for) the adaptation of our technical assistance to the political conditions and choices expressed by the

country. We will discuss this for that is the country's desire. How can this be achieved? What are the means which can be found by each side? How can we solve the problem of school attendance in a country which is facing problems in this field? Well, all this is to be discussed. We have something in view, a choice and a will; from that point, we just have to work out the means. These means are not always easy to find. We are in a situation of economic crisis and of budgetary rigor but we are trying to adapt to the situation. For the year 1983 alone — I mean as far as the Cooperation Fund is concerned — assistance increased 25 percent compared with 1982. It is an important figure. The Central Fund for Cooperation has disbursed about 8 or 10 billion CFA francs. All this shows that we have defined objectives and that together we are trying to respect the choices which correspond to the objectives. [end recording]

GHANA

Report on Rawlings Interview With Cuban Magazine

AB181915 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT
18 Oct 83

[Text] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has again stressed that Ghana has a great deal to learn from Cuba. In an interview published in a popular Cuban magazine, *Prisma*, Flight Lt Rawlings said there are many similarities in the two countries' past histories of colonialism, exploitation, and oppression. Also, there are ties of blood between the peoples of the two countries.

He declared: The experience of the Cuban people in their struggle for social justice and their great achievement in building a nation in which a decent life is open to all are very relevant to many aspects of Ghana's present revolution.

On relations with Ghana's neighbors, Flight Lt Rawlings said: "We have the friendliest feelings toward the people of neighboring countries; after all, the boundaries cut across tribes and families." The chairman, however, made it clear that Ghanaians are concerned and dismayed when the governments of some of these countries appear to tolerate the use of their territories as a base for activities — both overt and covert — against the government of the PNDC.

Asked what he thinks are the main tasks of the OAU after the last summit in Addis Ababa, Chairman Rawlings said there has been a polarization of political positions in Africa reflecting partly the world situation. This (?rift), he went on, almost led to the collapse of the OAU, and even though compromises enabled the summit to take place, it is still being exploited by forces outside Africa to weaken the common front.

He believed that the strengthening of this front is the most urgent task of the PNDC. On the situation in Central America and the Caribbean, Flight Lt Rawlings said: Countries whose struggling people threaten the interests of local elites and international business are being subjected to the efforts of the West to destabilize them. He noted that the activities of agencies, such as the CIA, are so astonishingly audacious in this region that their denials of activities elsewhere, for example in Ghana, have little credibility.

On the home front, Chairman Rawlings said the immediate task facing the PNDC is mobilization. Our past history has left a legacy of inertia, passive acceptance, and lack of initiative, he declared. This must be broken through conscientization, by the building of confidence and determination.

He is confident that this is happening in the People's Defense Committees as people gain experience of power and responsibility. It has been strengthened by dissidents' threats, he said. Flight Lt Rawlings intimated further that a program of education and mobilization is the PNDC's immediate concern in order to give direction to the people's growing self-assurance.

Agricultural Agreement Signed With Yugoslavia

AB181925 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT
18 Oct 83

[Text] Ghana and Yugoslavia have signed a \$3 million credit agreement in Belgrade. Under it, Ghana will receive agricultural equipment, including tractors, disk harrows, and fertilizer spreaders. The agreement was signed by the deputy director of the Social Security Bank, Mr S.K. Appiah, who led a two-man delegation to Belgrade, while Dr (Trekovi Carr), managing director of PKB, a Yugoslav agro-industrial corporation, initialled for Yugoslavia. PKB will start a pilot agricultural project at Kumawu in Ahanti where 600 hectares of pilot farm will be established. There is the possibility in the future to expand it to 35,000 hectares or more.

The main crops to be grown will include maize and soya beans. A school will also be established to give intensive training to local farmers. According to the Yugoslav news agency, TANJUG, the delivery of the equipment will be done in two shipments, with the first arriving next month and the second in December.

Information Secretary Warns of 'Disunity'

AB181210 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT
18 Oct 83

[Text] The secretary for information, Miss Joyce Aryee, has urged member states of the OAU to be wary of the external elements that continue to sow seeds of disunity among them. African states, she emphasized, should try to maintain their unity to ensure their dignity and steady development.

Miss Aryee was speaking during a courtesy call on her in Accra by the Ethiopian ambassador to Ghana, Mr (Assefan Legesse) [name as heard]. Miss Aryee explained that Ghana's revolution is meant to ensure her independence and regain her dignity. She noted that the because of the (?stand) taken by the government to solve Ghana's problems, certain elements will go against it, but said the important thing is to win the majority of those to whose benefit the transformation is directed. Ghana therefore needs the kind of understanding that will enable African countries to appreciate that many countries have gone through worse problems. She said it is significant that the current OAU chairman is the president of a country that has gone through many difficult times. He will therefore understand what is going on in other countries.

Ambassador (Legesse) described unity as one of great value to the OAU and said he is convinced that its chairman will do his utmost to maintain it. He declared, African unity can be maintained if African states adhere strictly to the principle of non-interference in other countries' affairs.

The envoy commended the Provisional National Defense Council for the measures it is taking to solve Ghana's problems. Mr (Legesse) observed that relations between Ghana and Ethiopia have been based not on material or trade benefits, but as countries fighting together against injustice and colonial exploitation. We have managed to come together and we will continue to do so.

ARPB Vice President Ordered Before Tribunal*AB182155 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 18 Oct 83*

[Text] The Public Tribunal has ordered the vice president of the Association of Recognized Professional Bodies, [ARPB], Mr J.N.A. Arthur, to appear before it on Thursday to answer charges made against him. A statement issued by the tribunal at its resumed sitting in Accra today said Mr Arthur has been charged with conspiracy to commit a crime during an act with an intent to cause disaffection against the government and attempting to obstruct a public officer in the performance of his duty. The statement warned that the tribunal will start legal proceedings against Mr Arthur if he fails to appear on the specified day.

GUINEA-BISSAU**President Vieira Leaves for Visit to Cuba***AB180930 Paris AFP in English 0849 GMT 18 Oct 83*

[Text] Bissau, Oct 18 (AFP) — Guinea-Bissau President Bernardo Vieira left here Monday for an eight-day visit to Cuba expected to mark the normalisation of relations between the two countries three years after Gen Vieira overthrew President Luiz Cabral. Mr Cabral took refuge in Cuba.

NIGER**Kountche Assesses Agadez Agricultural Campaign***AB181630 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 18 Oct 83*

[Text] The head of state and his delegation arrived in Agadez this morning. Here is a report from our special envoy Dollo Kotébi:

Agadez, the historical town! Agadez, the legendary town! Agadez is the third stage of the tour by the chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, General Seyni Kountche, which began the day before yesterday at Diffa. The aim of this tour is to seek information on the agro-pastoral situation following the 1983 campaign.

On his arrival at 0830, Gen Kountche was met by Major Banyo Baydo, prefect of the department accompanied by all the administrative officials and traditional heads. The welcome that the [word indistinct] capital gave the delegation was simply delirious. Down with opportunism! Down with treason! Down with the servitude of women! Down with destabilization! Down with the [word indistinct] of the nation! Down with the enemies of the nation! Long live the developing society! Long live national unity! Long live national security! Long live national defense! Long live Gen Seyni Kountche! Long live President Seyni Kountche!

The road leading to the residence of the prefect was filled with people. The people came out to express their support for the Supreme Military Council and government headed by President Seyni Kountche. One could interpret from the streamers the people's devotion to President Kountche and support for the developing society, the ideal framework for harmonious development.

After shaking hands with several persons, Gen Kountche chaired, as of 1000, a conference of cadres at the conference hall of the town. As in the other departments he has already been to, he took stock of the agricultural campaign. Though it is rainfall that determines the results of the campaign, it was, however, mediocre. [as heard] Apart from the [name indistinct] region and the town of Agadez, the rainfall level was very low elsewhere. This was all the more serious because [words indistinct] at the expense of the vegetable growers and cattle raisers. This year's season was worse than in 1980, 1981, and 1982. It was in 1972 and 1973 that a similar situation was recorded. This low rainfall also had worse effects on cattle raisers who form the majority of the 150,000 inhabitants of the department.

There is no water in the pastoral regions in the northeastern region of Agadez. The head of state promised that boreholes would be sunk there very soon. He made three suggestions to the cattle raisers: first, the reduction of herds through sale before it becomes too late as our country cannot support its livestock any longer. President Kountche added that special measures for the export of livestock would be taken and that [words indistinct]. Second measure: transfer of livestock to areas less affected by drought, especially the Tahoua department. One must be careful, however, not to overburden the other departments.

A borehole drilling program will also be undertaken in the region for the benefit of vegetable growers in order to increase production in the region. As for the silos for cereals, they are well stocked in Agadez. Seven-thousand-two-hundred-and-sixty-seven tons of cereals are available at present. This includes 1,593 tons of millet, 5,718 tons of sorghum, 742 tons of maize, and 486 tons of wheat. However, the 5 kilo bag of millet costs between 8,500 francs at Arlit and 11,000 at Inda and Agadez.

President Kountche went on to discuss other issues. On the October attempt the head of state said that the nation has become stronger and more solidaristic as a result of it. The proof, President Seyni Kountche said, is the welcome you gave me this morning. He also spoke of the liberalization of trade [words indistinct] of the traders. Besides, the minister of state for commerce, planning, and transportation, Dr Annou Mahamane, will meet the traders of the department of Agadez this afternoon, while the other ministers accompanying the head of state will meet the cadres of their respective ministries. The head of state also spoke of national service and asked the authorities and the people to [words indistinct] the youth because the results of this year's operation will make it possible to pursue the scheme. Finally, he gave the cadres the key words for their actions: conscience, equality, and solidarity to build a stronger Niger. Tomorrow the delegation will be in Tahoua.

NIGERIA**Shagari Submits Ministerial Nominees to Senate***AB181455 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 18 Oct 83*

[Text] President Shagari has submitted the list of ministerial nominees to the senate. The list, which contains 35 names, was presented to the Senate by the secretary to the Federal

Government, Alhaji Shehu Musa. President Shehu Shagari requested for an early deliberation on the list to enable the new administration take off.

A breakdown of the list is as follows: Anambra Chief (Enewaza Chikometa Anioko), CON [expansion unknown]; Mr (John Nniko Jr), Bauchi Alhaji Ule Katadun, Alhaji Ibrahim Tahir, Alhaji (Nigadi Muaz); Bendel Chief J.A. Oroyo, Mr Ralph Owokele; Benue — Mr Audu Ogbe, Dr E.Y. Atanu; Borno — Mallam Adamu Ciroma, Alhaji Mohammed Buhari, and Kwara-Alhaji Kaliru Danforo; Lagos — Dr Sunu Johnson; Niger — Senator Iddrissu Ibrahim; Ogun — Chief Kehinde Oshofola, SAN [expansion unknown], attorney general of the federation; Ondo — Dr (Bodu Loforaku); Oyo — Chief S.N. Afolabi and Dr Bimbo Akintola; Plateau — Alhaji Hassan Mohamed and Mr (Robert Koshu Gomut); Cross River — Chief (Okoyi Obulu) and Dr A.J. Okonu; Gongola — Alhaji Ali Baba and Mr (Paul Nankpana); Imo — Chief Emmanuel Adeole; Kaduna — Dr Umaru Dikko and Alhaji Ismaela Issa; Kano — Alhaji Yusuf Maituna Sulu, CFR [expansion unknown], Alhaji (Deilamin Usman) and Alhaji (Ramisi Musa); Rivers — Ishmael Igbani, Mr (E. Deidus Po); Sokoto — Alhaji Muhamedu Muga, Alhaji Iddrissu Krodo, and Alhaji Balar Sokoto.

Accepting the list, the Senate president, Dr Joseph Wayas, said President Shagari's request would be given prompt attention.

Senate To Return List

AB181900 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT
18 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The Senate today resolved to send back the list of the ministerial nominees now before it to President Shehu Shagari. The Senate wants the president to assign responsibilities to each of them before the list is considered. Earlier today, when the list came up for consideration, the Senate had observed that the president did not assign responsibilities to the nominees.

In a unanimous resolution, the Senate also decided to write to the president to furnish the House with the curriculum vitae of the nominees. This, the House explained, would quicken the consideration of the list. Yesterday, President Shehu Shagari submitted 35 names to the Senate for confirmation as ministers. The list was presented to the Senate by the secretary to the Federal Government, Alhaji Shehu Musa.

248 Arrested in Lagos in 'Anticrime Operation'

AB181430 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT
18 Oct 83

[Text] Two hundred and forty-eight persons were arrested in Lagos yesterday by the antirrobbery squad of the State Police Command. A statement by the public relations department said that the command had embarked on a special anticrime operation against many of the suspected criminal hideouts in the state. He said that most of the arrested persons were illegal aliens. Out of those arrested, 161 are female while 87 are male.

SENEGAL

President Diouf Views Chad, Western Sahara

PM181420 Paris Le Matin in French 12 Oct 83 p 14

[Interview with President Abdou Diouf by Christian Casteran in Paris — date not given]

[Excerpt] *Le Matin*: Well, Mr President, was the Vittel Franco-African summit a success or a failure?

Abdou Diouf: In my view it was a success because we found what we were looking for: a framework for broad, frank, and detailed consultations. That summit also provided the opportunity for bilateral contacts and many small meetings among heads of state. As regards Chad, I think that the French press was hoping for much too much from us. The aim of that meeting was not to solve the Chadian problem but to discuss it and to put forward possible solutions in order to act later.

Le Matin: Nonetheless, it was not possible to achieve a consensus on a text as mild as the one put forward by [Guinean] President Sekou Toure.

Abdou Diouf: I think that the states which expressed reservations did so because of technicalities as much as principles. But that is not the essential thing: We all unanimously rallied to President Mitterrand's brilliant and complete synthesis, which clearly demonstrated the points on which we agreed and what course we should follow if want to break the deadlock in Chad.

Le Matin: Can you enlighten us a little on the current negotiations?

Abdou Diouf: I can simply tell you that I personally had many contacts on this Chadian problem before, during, and after the conference. I naturally had contacts with President Hissene Habre, but also with the opposition. Why not admit it? I received Colonel Kamougue here in Paris. The important thing is that all the contacts which various people were able to have relate to the idea of negotiations. Nobody, I repeat nobody, wants military operations to resume and everybody thinks that the present situation in the field is favorable to the opening of negotiations.

Le Matin: The OAU has never succeeded in settling such an acute crisis as the present Chadian crisis. How could it succeed this time?

Abdou Diouf: I think that the OAU should be able to act, but I do not think we could solve the problem immediately by a conference called by the OAU. It is not possible. There must first be a great deal of direct contact among the different sides involved in this conflict.

Le Matin: France is once again involved in a conflict in Chad, where it did not want to go. Is this inevitable?

Abdou Diouf: It has hitherto been a constant phenomenon. I hope that it is not inevitable. And I hope that, through this French intervention, which has made it possible to halt the military

operations and create a situation favorable to the search for a solution, we will finally be able to overcome what you call an inevitable process and enter into an era of greater confidence.

Le Matin: So you approve of France's military intervention in Chad?

Abdou Diouf: Oh, Yes. I wholeheartedly approve of France's action in Chad. It is constructive action. And if this action had not been taken, I do not know what would have happened...

Le Matin: Goukouni would be in power. And, after all, that would perhaps not be a tragedy: He was in power 2 years ago...

Abdou Diouf: Yes, Goukouni would perhaps be in power and Hissein Habre would be somewhere preparing to take his revenge and the cycle would be constantly repeated. We would have solved absolutely nothing.

Le Matin: How do you rate Libya's responsibility in this conflict? Is Al-Qadhdhafi as fiendish as some African leaders would like to suggest?

Abdou Diouf: I do not want to judge Al-Qadhdhafi, but I simply think, objectively, that there is a Libyan hand in the action of the Chadian insurgents who tried to destabilize Mr Hissein Habre's government. There is no doubt that the Libyan Army, as we call it, or the "Islamic legion," as President al-Qadhdhafi calls it, is the force which fought in the most decisive way and thus guaranteed the occupation of northern Chad. It was not principally Mr Goukouni Oueddei's forces, the forces of the former National Unity Transition Government, which carried out that work. They were strongly helped by Libyan forces and that is a fact which nobody can deny, not even Al-Qadhdhafi.

Le Matin: In view of what you have just said, should we conclude that Libya is now a party to any negotiations and that any political solution depends on Tripoli?

Abdou Diouf: Of course Libya is party to the negotiations which will have to be held — negotiations in a very broad sense. There is no doubt that this problem cannot finally be solved unless there are talks with Libya. If only to ask Libya to withdraw its troops from Chad and to persuade it to carry out that withdrawal.

Le Matin: Before going to Vittel, Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso went to Tripoli, where he met with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. What did he say to you about the Libyan head of state's intentions in this Chadian affair?

Abdou Diouf: What I can say is that Libya, like us, regards the present situation as ripe for opening negotiations. Thus Libya is not in favor of a military solution. Libya wants negotiations. I do not know the details of President Sassou-Nguesso's talks, but I had the opportunity of meeting with a Libyan envoy before the Vittel conference, and when I spoke of negotiations he told me that President al-Qadhdhafi fully agreed.

Le Matin: Let us now turn to the Western Sahara issue, over which you have made many diplomatic efforts. They have not

produced results so far. Do you think that direct negotiations between Moroccans and Saharans, as you and the OAU advocate, are still possible?

Abdou Diouf: It is necessary to distinguish between two things. I did what I did primarily to save the OAU from collapse. Those efforts, which I made with other heads of state, led to the resolution on the Western Sahara, and that resolution enabled us to save the OAU. After that, of course, it was necessary to implement the resolution and that is where the problems began. For my part I honestly think that all those concerned for the Sahara problem should agree to fully implement this resolution. To achieve a cease-fire we must succeed in holding a referendum before the next OAU summit in Conakry, next June or July. We had set a 6-month deadline but, in view of the delay which has occurred, we must succeed before the next summit. Otherwise we run a very great risk of seeing our organization collapse on this question.

Diouf Answers Questions About Visits Abroad

AB181940 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT
17 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The head of state returned to Dakar a short while ago after visits to France, Canada, Spain, and Algeria successively. President Abdou Diouf was welcomed at the airport by members of the government and many personalities. He replied to questions by Moudou Baillo at the VIP lounge.

[Begin recording] [Baillo] Mr President, your 2 weeks of visits abroad were fruitful according to reports reaching us. What was the aim of your visit, especially to Algeria, which greatly held the attention of the authorities?

[Diouf] I would first of all like to express my happiness to be back home in Senegal after an absence of 16 days. I would say that this tour was very fruitful. I participated in the conference of heads of state of France and Africa in Vittel, and I can say that the conference yielded positive results. The press said much about it, especially the fact that we did not completely solve the Chadian problem during this summit, but I must point out that it was not the aim of the conference to solve the Chadian problem on the spot. It was mainly for the heads of state present in Vittel to exchange views, on this problem and others, towards finding a possible solution. I must emphasize the brilliant statement made by Francois Mitterrand at the end of our deliberations when he talked about the problem and the conclusions that should be made and the possible solutions. It is now our duty to make every effort within the framework of our continental organization, the OAU, to achieve national reconciliation in Chad and to help the country resolutely tackle the real problems of national reconstruction in terms of unity, territorial integrity, and development.

We also examined political issues at the Vittel conference under the intelligent and strong leadership of President Mitterrand. We, or rather the ministers, discussed economic issues. There was a misunderstanding that the Senegalese head of state spoke about economic problems at the plenary session. In fact, this was not the case because the political issues occupied us throughout the summit. But at the level of the ministers' conference, the Senega-

lese ministers brought up economic issues which fall within the framework of the North-South dialogue, and the search for a new and just world economic order. The Senegalese delegation stressed the problem of indebtedness of the Third World countries. This is a topic that I had wished to bring up at the heads of state summit, but we did not have much time so we discussed only political issues.

We had the opportunity to meet many of our colleagues, many heads of delegations, and to discuss Senegalese cooperation with their respective countries. I must underline that I had important discussions with President Francois Mitterrand during two audiences which touched on important current issues and French-Senegalese bilateral cooperation. I had talks with Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and Christian Nucci, minister delegate to the Ministry of External Affairs for Cooperation.

I left Paris for Canada which is also a major partner of Senegal. Here we were also accorded a very warm welcome, by Edward Schreyer, governor general, Pierre-Elliott Trudeau, Rene Levesque, prime minister of Quebec, and the mayor of Montreal. The aim of this visit was to strengthen the ties of friendship between Canada and Senegal and to review the cooperation between the two countries. That was made easier by the fact that in June, the Canadian-Senegalese joint commission met and yielded positive results. Prime Minister Trudeau and myself asserted the results of this joint commission and gave instructions to our ministers to carry out the commission's programs diligently. We also discussed current problems, the revival of the North-South dialogue in particular, Southern African issues, mainly Namibia, and we also discussed issues concerning Francophone countries. In short, that is what I can say about my visit to Canada which was a successful visit that left us with good impressions.

On my way to Algiers, I made a technical stopover in Madrid where His Majesty King Juan Carlos, accompanied by members of the Spanish Government, also accorded the same warm welcome. This also gave us the opportunity for brief but important talks on cooperation between Spain and Senegal. From your questions, it seems you are particularly interested by the last stage, by the visit to Algeria.

It was my first visit to Algeria. I must say that we were soon made to feel comfortable during this visit. President Chadli Benjedid, his government, his party, and his people accorded us an exceptionally warm welcome and with a fraternal disposition to which I want to pay a special tribute. We were happy to visit Algeria, a country that is fully developing. And this gives me the opportunity to stress once again that under the lucid, experienced, and dynamic leadership of President Chadli Benjedid, Algeria is making great strides in solving its major problems. And I know that Senegal should emulate many of the solutions applied in that country to resolve its own problems. With President Benjedid, we discussed many issues. We first discussed the results of our bilateral cooperation and gave instructions to our ministers to undertake as soon as possible the most vigorous revival of this bilateral cooperation. You will see the outcome in the coming months or weeks, especially since the Algerian-Senegalese joint commission should probably meet in January. We also discussed international issues, African issues in particular. And in these discussions, we found major similarities in our points of view, and

I strongly appreciated the wisdom, acuity, and the lucidity of President Chadli Benjedid. I have returned from this visit to Algeria with great hopes for cooperation between our two countries and fully satisfied with all the attention that was given not only to the president and his wife, but to all the members of the Senegalese delegation. This shows that the Algerian Government is openly and greatly attached to Senegal. Thank you for giving me your time.

TOGO

Eyadema on Youth 'Connivance' With Foreigners

ABI90845 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT
19 Oct 83

[Text] For several days now, the founding-chairman of the Togolese People's Rally [RPT], General Gnassingbe Eyadema, has been receiving messages and motions of support for his policies of peace and security. After the motion of support from the people of Bima, Tavogi-Piya, and Asogli, and after the motion of support from over 600 representatives of the Muslim community of Togo to the president on Monday, it was the turn of the people of Kluto, who went to the presidential palace to express their support to the head of state and renew their deep attachment to his policy of peace and security.

This delegation deplored the behavior of some youth of Kluto who, tempted by an easy way of life, have turned their back on the path traced by the party and its founding-chairman, Gen Eyadema. Dissociating themselves from this reprehensible attitude of some misguided youth of Kluto, the people of Kluto and the parents of those youth expressed their congratulations, their loyalty, and their encouragement to the head of state and his policy of redemption through a motion of support presented to the head of state. Before listening to the text of that motion, let us first listen to the president's response to the delegation of the people of Kluto.

In his response, the man of 13 January, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, talked about the naivety of these young people. The founding-chairman of the RPT said the Togolese people are free to choose their religion, but when there is no faith, it leads to regrettable behavior and causes instability. The president of the republic then related what these youth did with the connivance of some foreign powers. He affirmed that the behavior of these youth had serious consequences and added that Togo had lived through a more difficult period than now. But since these youth did not experience these difficulties, it is the duty of their parents and their elders to explain and advise them.

The head of state called for increased vigilance everywhere, for if these young people had not been exposed in time, they would have succeeded in creating confusion among the people, and the peace and security that we have painstakingly built in Togo would have crumbled. We must take every precaution to expell from our country any attempt at destabilization. This permanent struggle should be our watchword, for the success of this struggle will depend on the extent of our accomplishment. Here now is the full text of the motion of support to the founding chairman of the RPT by the people of Kluto:

We, the village heads, cadres, party leaders, and branch leaders of the party from the Kluto prefecture as well as its militant people, considering the climate of peace and stability throughout the whole of Togo generally and Kluto in particular; considering the policy of socioeconomic development installed in our country by the man of 13 January; considering that all these achievements were initiated by President Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT, our vanguard party created by the historic appeal on 31 August 1969 in Kpalime; considering the spontaneous and unconditional support that the people of Kluto had given, still give, and will continue to give to the founding chairman of the RPT; conscious of the fact that the prefecture of Kluto can count itself happy to be among the beneficiaries of the achievements of the Togolese revolution; conscious especially that the policy of the green revolution established by the man of 13 January has saved the working masses from the spectre of famine; considering that some young people, despite the constant tender care given to them, have allowed themselves to be led into an adventure likely to compromise the peaceful atmosphere in the country; considering that these irresponsible and thoughtless youth represent only themselves and can in no way speak on behalf of the courageous people of Kluto; considering that this stupid and adventurous action can unfairly put the region into disrepute; strongly condemn this futile and reprehensible attitude of these young people caught redhanded in the act of high treason; demand severe sanctions likely to discourage any other person who might think of undertaking similar sinister actions; we completely dissociate ourselves from this destabilizing action; reiterate to the founding chairman of the RPT our unconditional and unfailing support; call on all the militant people of Kluto and particularly its youth to increase their vigilance in order to render all saboteurs harmless; con

gratulate the Togolese Army for its permanent vigilance; thank the man of 13 January for always placing himself at the disposal of the Togolese people in general and the people of Kluto in particular; encourage him to carry on with his policy of peace and solidarity for the well being of the Togolese people. We pledge to be more vigilant, block the way to fishers in troubled waters, and preserve the achievements of the Togolese revolution. We pray to our ancestors and almighty God to give health and long life to the founding-chairman of the RPT, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, and prosperity and well being to the Togolese people.

UPPER VOLTA

Mali Delegation Visit Reported 18 October

AB182150 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Within the framework of good neighborliness between Upper Volta and Mali, and in order to strengthen the relations between the two countries, especially between the circle of Noumouso in Mali and the subprefecture of Ndorola in the Province of Tiendedougou, a 19-member Malian delegation arrived in our country last Thursday on a working visit. The Siraka, subprefect of Ndorola. The meeting is a followup to those held previously by the Upper Voltan and Malian interior ministers both in Bobo Dioulasso and in Kouri. As Comrade Sankara once said, they will try to define a certain form of relations aimed at bringing the two peoples closer and getting them to know each other better. The Malian delegation left Upper Volta last night.

ANGOLA

UNITA Officers Surrender to Huambo Authorities

*MB190852 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 19 Oct 83*

[Text] UNITA counterrevolutionaries continue to surrender to Angolan authorities due to the counteroffensive that the glorious People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) combatants have been conducting in all areas affected by enemy action. Most of them are leaving the forests because of hunger and have been taking refuge among the Angolan people, who facilitate their reintegration in society in order to take part in the country's reconstruction activities. Seeking peace and bread, which are denied to them in the inglorious struggle which only serves the interests of those who defend colonialism and apartheid, two former UNITA officers recently surrendered to the authorities in Huambo. They are (Firmino Francisco), who belonged to the UNITA military intelligence service, and (Rufino Satombo), who belonged to the technical action and explosives brigade of the counterrevolutionary gang.

On surrendering to the Angolan authorities, (Firmino Francisco) admitted that he had carried out espionage missions for 8 years in favor of UNITA and under the supervision of South African instructors. (Rufino Satombo), who was in charge of blasting bridges and detonating explosive devices in public places, said that he sought refuge among the Angolan people because he was tired of a struggle which he knows today is impossible to win, contrary to what his superiors used to say. Defeated and tired of a war which victimizes them and which does not bring them any benefit, the UNITA counterrevolutionaries no longer believe in the easy victory which had been promised to them. FAPLA's strong action against the enemy will inevitably lead UNITA to defeat, and the Angolan combatants will not spare those who, with arms in their hands, attempt to oppose their victorious advance. The Angolan people, who want peace, have been seeking new ways of fighting against the bandits by joining the People's Defense Organization, the People's Vigilante Brigades, and the FAPLA ranks.

UNITA Central Committee Assesses August Offensive

*MB142000 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black
Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 14 Oct 83*

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] Comrades, fellow countrymen: In 1983, the year of the anti-Cuban campaign, the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FALA) have been carrying out large-scale operations which clearly show, to those who still want to ignore it, that UNITA forces are a well organized, disciplined, and a trained army. It is a politically enlightened army which is marching with determination toward the north. Its offensive capacity is such that the operations that have been taking place as UNITA moves toward Luanda are becoming increasingly more intense.

The party Central Committee meeting with the FALA supreme command which was held in Cangamba 12-17 September 1983

assessed the first UNITA general offensive from 2 August- 2 September and noted with satisfaction the results achieved. It thus congratulated all members of the party and Armed Forces for the great involvement and unexcelled combat capability displayed during the operations. In fact, these served as a test to establish a shift in the balance of forces between UNITA on the one hand, and the MPLA and Cubans on the other.

Large-scale operations have continuously taken place lately in the operational areas where the enemy is being engaged in almost all the country's provinces. The war has been intensified, and it is continuously moving toward the northern part of the country. FALA forces will act with even greater resolve in the fight against the enemy with a view to promptly and fully answering the guidelines of the party Central Committee for the next general offensive, which will begin in due course. The offensive is designed to reach Luanda Province where, as in the rest of the country, the people are suffering from the daily realities of foreign occupation, repression, arbitrary acts, famine, and misery.

BOTSWANA

Masire Comments on Elections, Zimbabwe Talks

*MB171522 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT
16 Oct 83*

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, arrived back in Gaborone yesterday evening from a week-long tour of the Nkange constituency and Sebina, Marapong, (Kweta), and (Nata) villages. Dr Masire flew back to Gaborone after addressing meetings at (Kweta) and (Nata) yesterday. At the start of his tour at Maitangwe, Dr Masire told the residents that the government was aware of the problems facing people who live along the border. He told the Maitangwe residents that direct talks took place often between the Governments of Zimbabwe and Botswana, through which issues affecting the security of the two countries could be raised.

Throughout his tour Dr Masire also urged Botswana to register for the next elections in order to utilize their full rights as voters. At (Tangate), Dr Masire once again emphasized the importance of national unity and said in some countries chaos has set in because of tribalism. He said it was the duty of Botswana as a nation to protect and maintain their existing nationhood, the fruits of which were being enjoyed by every Botswana. Dr Masire brushed aside allegations by some opposition parties that the Kalange language was ('a threat). He also urged Botswana to take advantage of policies such as the financial assistance policy, the arable lands development program, and the private building lands policy to improve their standard of living.

Mmusi Returns From International Conferences

*MB171323 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT
17 Oct 83*

[Excerpt] The vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, arrived in Gaborone last Friday from a tour of Europe and the Caribbean connected with

the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC. Mr Mmusi had earlier led a Botswana delegation to the annual Commonwealth finance ministers meeting held in Port of Spain, the capital of Trinidad and Tobago. From the Commonwealth finance ministers meeting, the vice president proceeded to Washington to attend the joint annual meetings of the Inter

LESOTHO

King Moshoeshoe Opens Regional Workshop 18 Oct
MB181537 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT
 18 Oct 83

[Welcoming address by His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II at the opening of the Southern African Development Research Association "Inaugural Congress and Workshop on Development and Destabilization in Southern Africa" at the national university in Roma on 18 October — recorded]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen: The theme of this workshop is more appropriate in this particular period of our history and this stage in the political and economic life of our region than at any other period before. The black majority-ruled states in our region are faced with the most demanding and urgent task of developing their economies and democratizing their political systems in order to ensure both the material upliftment of their citizens and their participation in democratic and popularly based institutions. This is the greatest challenge of our time. We are all called upon to work for and continue to build societies that are fair, just, and humane, where people both individually and collectively care for each other and share with each other. We are, therefore, conferring here because we have accepted both the moral duty and the political commitment that the well-being of our societies and the stability of our region should be the paramount objective of our policies — social, economic, political, and whatever.

We deeply appreciate the fact that the urgent concern about establishing priorities for policy oriented research — which concern was the subject of the earlier research priorities workshop in November 1981 — has now been concretized with the establishment of the Southern African Development Research Association, SADRA. This reflects the consistency of purpose and commitment to the eradication of the scourges of want, poverty, deprivation, and apathy in our region and hopefully in the world at large.

The establishment of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] reflects, therefore, our need as small nations in the throes of a struggle and our need to develop all of our potential to secure a more equitable and more rapid rate of development of all of our people and thereby free them from deprivation, want, and poverty. Together we have a combined gross national product of some \$20 billion, a human resource of some 6 million people, and an area of over 5 million square km. Our resources include iron, copper, gold, and diamonds, as well as coal and oil potentials. We have vast resources in hydroelectric power as yet not fully exploited and an almost endless potential in the field of solar energy. We have the basis for a balanced agricultural and industrial development. All these

potentials with enormous beneficial effects on our people are far from realized.

One of the main reasons why realization has been hampered and slow is the dominance in this region of the RSA — a dominance which pervades throughout virtually all of our economic sectors — and with the republic itself seeking to perpetuate this relationship of dependency. Indeed, with all this in mind, with the ramifications and implications contained in our situation, it has become very clear to us that if we are to find economic liberation from this kind of dependency, which weakens our development potential, we have literally no alternative and no other option but to join together and work our active, positive, and realistic cooperation strategies, which will help accelerate the development processes of our region. This very last of alternatives is one of our main strengths, and it echoes our cooperation in unity of purpose when we were seeking our political independence.

SADCC is, therefore, a vitally important vehicle of our chance of success in our search for justice for all and freedom from all forms of recrimination.

Foreign Minister Address

MB181430 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT
 18 Oct 83

[Text] His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II this morning officially welcomed delegates to the workshop on development and destabilization in southern Africa which is organized by the Institute of Southern African Studies in Roma.

Giving a keynote address at the workshop, the minister of foreign affairs, The Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana, recalled that over the past year the countries of southern Africa had experienced increasing acts of destabilization by the South African Government. To combat this political action by South Africa, the neighboring states, which include the frontline states and Lesotho, must implement joint programs in response to the acts of destabilization.

The minister said the newly formed Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, has attempted to implement joint projects of an economic nature to decrease the economic dependence of the black neighboring countries upon South Africa's economy. The Honorable Sekhonyana said that despite the praiseworthiness of these regional approaches to common economic problems of national development within the southern African subregion, they cannot resolve the South African policy of regional destabilization, which is essentially of a political nature. He pointed out that, rather, what is currently necessary is to implement joint political programs on a region-wide basis. Two such joint political programs are a common regional policy program for the refugees from the South African apartheid system and a regional security conference of the southern African countries, along with other progressive countries from the world community which are opposed to South Africa's apartheid system and its current destabilization policy.

MALAWI

Chirwa Appeal Case Adjourned Indefinitely

*MB181919 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT
18 Oct 83*

[Text] The National Traditional Appeal Court hearing the case of Orton Chirwa and his wife Vera in Blantyre today adjourned to an unspecified date. A member judge of the five-man panel said the adjournment was imperative because the bench had to attend to some urgent matter. He said that the charges concerned would be [word indistinct] when the court would resume later this week.

The appeal court was adjourned on Thursday last week, when the second appellant, Vera, was not feeling well. Vera Chirwa had 15 grounds of appeal against conviction and sentence on a charge of treason as passed by the Southern Regional Traditional Court in May this year.

MOZAMBIQUE

Further Reaction to RSA Raid Against ANC in Maputo**U.S. Communique; Indian Aid**

*MB190647 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 18 Oct 83*

[Text] The United States has deplored the bomb attack. In a communique issued in Washington yesterday, the U.S. Government pointed out that explosions and other forms of violence would not reduce tension in the southern African region.

The UN Committee Against Apartheid condemned the terrorist attack carried out by the apartheid regime against the offices of the ANC of South Africa in Maputo. In a communique issued in New York, the committee pointed out that the South African regime was mounting barbarous actions against innocent men with the support of imperialism. The committee also demanded an end to cooperation with the apartheid regime and the implementation of UN sanctions against the building of the South African nuclear center.

The Indian Embassy in Maputo also condemned the criminal act carried out by South Africa. In a note sent to our newsdesk, the Indian Embassy in Maputo said that its country's government has, in a sign of support for the struggle of the South African people, decided to make a donation of medicine, foodstuff, and agricultural equipment to the ANC.

The note added that this donation from the Indian Government to the ANC is in addition to another in the form of medicine handed over to Mozambique during the Boer attack on Matola in May this year.

ANC Member Interview

*MB190743 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT
18 Oct 83*

[Interview with ANC National Executive Committee member (Alos Mancu) on "Spotlight Southern Africa" program by correspondent Tim Cook; date not given — recorded]

[Excerpt] The Maputo bomb attack has raised many questions. To find answers to some of these, Radio Maputo's Tim Cook spoke to (Alos Mancu), a member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC. First, he asked him what was the function of the office that had been attacked.

[(Mancu)] Our ANC office in Maputo is like any other office of the ANC. For instance, we have got an office in London, we have got an office in Zambia, we have got an office in Tanzania, in Dar es Salaam.

These offices are purely doing political work for the ANC. For instance, in Maputo, if the diplomats of all countries want to see the ANC or to see what the ANC says about certain things, they go to this office. It is where the contact with the ANC can be established by anyone who wants to see the ANC. So, its work is purely political.

There is nothing that involves military operations. We have got a chief rep who is with his staff in the office, and it has been reported over the radios and the papers what happened to some of them after the attacks. Those are the people occupying the office, working there, doing political work and nothing else.

[Cook] So, it would be the kind of place that if, for example, an ordinary Mozambican wanted some information about the ANC he could just come along and ask?

[(Mancu)] Definitely. Not only Mozambicans, as I have said, different people from different countries. Reporters, for instance, when they come to Mozambique wanting to know about the ANC, they go to this office. Mozambicans as well, they go to that office. There was nothing secret about this office. Anybody could go to the office anytime.

As I said, even reporters from abroad, they sometimes come. There was a reporter with a certain...a reporter [sentence as heard]. We had an interview that was published over the radios. It was an interview with our chief rep. That is one example which shows that the office was just an open place with no secrets at all.

[Cook] Now, in the wake of this attack, do you think it will have any effect, any influence on the ANC's presence in Mozambique?

[(Mancu)] Not at all, not at all. It won't affect our relations with Mozambique in any way. Mozambique supports the ANC. Our relations with Mozambique go too far. From as far back as in the sixties ANC and Mozambique have been working together, and we cannot doubt their support at any given time. This will never affect our relations at all with Mozambique.

Defense Minister Addresses Training Ceremony
MB141518 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] The first local forces training course concluded in Chiure the day before yesterday with a ceremony presided over by Lieutenant General Alberto Chipande, [minister of national defense], member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau, and Cabo Delgado provincial leader. At the ceremony, Lt Gen Chipande underlined the importance of the training of local forces, particularly at this time when imperialism is intensifying its actions aimed at compromising our political independence and preventing the economic development of our country. The leader of Cabo Delgado Province announced that the main task of the newly trained individuals will be the training of the residents of the province in self-defense. At the ceremony, the newly trained individuals presented a 15,000 metical contribution to the country's defense capacity.

Voice of Resistance Reports 'Red August' Results
MB150654 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National
Resistance in Portuguese 0400 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Unattributed article from Portuguese newspaper *O Dia*; date not given — from the press review]

[Excerpt] It is not only in Morrua that the effect of the Red August guerrilla offensive is being felt. In Inhambane, for example, a communique issued by the resistance forces has disclosed that yet another attempt by the government forces to advance in this province has been smashed. A large-scale guerrilla counter-offensive is now in progress in all the Inhambane region. A total of 158 members of the regime's Army are reported to have been killed by resistance forces in Inhambane Province alone over the past 2 weeks. Of these, 49 casualties occurred during a guerrilla attack against a base [words indistinct] near the city of (?Mabote). According to resistance forces, the garrison was attacked and completely destroyed. The resistance forces [words indistinct] on 22 and 25 August. In the attack against this Frelimo base a total of 17 military vehicles are reported to have been destroyed. A Soviet-made MI-2 helicopter used to transport troops, is also reported to have been shot down. Two Cuban officers were killed when they attempted to take off in the helicopter.

Outside the Mabote region in Inhambane Province another 16 military vehicles, including a T-54 tank and a BTR armored car of Soviet manufacture have been destroyed. The strategic Frelimo garrison at Chigubo has also been strongly attacked by the resistance forces over the past few days. Thick clouds of smoke could be seen in the air, while loud explosions were heard at the government military installations which included an important ammunition and explosives depot.

The Mozambique National Resistance announces that in Gaza and Maputo a total of 108 elements of the communist troops, including 47 members of the Zimbabwe mercenary forces, have been killed over the past few days during the offensive launched in the south. A resistance representative described August as a red month. He said he expected a new and enormous offensive

for September. It will be called Black September. He said that it will be another red month for the Maputo communists and mercenary troops that support them.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Rebukes Lesotho UN Envoy's Remarks
MB181948 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1932 GMT
18 Oct 83

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 18, SAPA — If relations between South Africa and Lesotho were to be normalised, there was no room for false allegations, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today in a rebuke to Maseru. Mr Botha, in a message to Lesotho's minister of foreign affairs, Mr E.R. Sekhonyana, commented on an address yesterday to the UN General Assembly by Lesotho's representative there, Mr M.V. Molapo. Mr Botha said Mr Molapo's speech contained serious inaccuracies and did not reflect Lesotho's expressed desire for "normalisation of relations with her neighbor." Mr Botha added: "This speech may further retard progress towards mutually constructive relations."

Mr Molapo had made the allegation that South Africa was pursuing a policy of destabilisation. But the truth was that South Africa's infrastructure, technologies and services in all important spheres of life were daily being used by Lesotho and other neighbouring states in order to survive in relative stability, said Mr Botha. What instability there was in Lesotho derived from internal political opposition, coupled with the Maseru government's refusal or inability to settle internal political differences by conciliatory or electoral processes.

There had been many discussions between South Africa and Lesotho on the actions of anti-South African subversive elements in Lesotho, but South Africa did not, as alleged by Mr Molapo, view Lesotho as the source of all its security problems. South Africa had expressed to other neighbouring states its concern over the presence inside their borders of anti-South African subversive elements, Mr Botha said. Mr Botha said Lesotho had at last started actions against people mutually recognised as being involved in anti-South African activities. This indicated these people had ignored conditions imposed on them by Lesotho as "refugees" not to use the black state to plan and launch attacks against South Africa.

"In our discussions we have clearly identified the categories of persons in Lesotho who constitute a security threat to South Africa, and they by no means amount to all the refugees of South African origin in Lesotho," Mr Botha said. Mr Botha said South Africa's tightening of border controls was directed at anti-South African subversive elements and did not amount to an economic and arms embargo against Lesotho as claimed by Mr Molapo. Mr Molapo's comments on South Africa's domestic policies were presumptuous and the interests of southern Africa as a whole would be aided by noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states.

State Vice President Comments on U.S. Talks
MB182034 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2026 GMT
 18 Oct 83

[By Chris Freimond]

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 18, SAPA — The state vice-president, a "strong nucleus" of moderate political and business leaders in proposed new constitution. Speaking at a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport, Mr Schlebusch said he did not want to insinuate that they supported the detail of the proposed plan, but they approved of the movement it displayed and the "honesty" of the government in its intention to carry it through.

Mr Schlebusch urged white voters to consider the damage they might do to the country's credibility in the U.S. if a "no" vote triumphed in the referendum on November 2. He said there were "serious threats" against South Africa in the U.S. in the form of disinvestment lobbies and moves to block access to International Monetary Fund loans.

Mr Schlebusch said during his 34-day tour — which was primarily a private visit — he addressed two businessmen's meetings and met with a number of prominent politicians including the U.S. vice president, Mr George Bush, the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, Senators Mr Robert Byrd and Mr Howard Baker, and the House speaker, Mr Tip O'Neil. He said he had been received in a "courteous and friendly manner" and had engaged in "useful" talks in a "forthright spirit."

In addresses to businessmen in Houston and Washington, Mr Schlebusch said he stressed that the government would not allow the pace of change in this country to be dictated from abroad. He acknowledged that in a speech in Washington he had drawn a parallel between the evolutionary development of the U.S. Constitution into what it is today and the potential for evolution in South Africa's proposed constitution. However, when asked tonight to expand on his statement Mr Schlebusch said it was impossible to predict in what way South Africa's new constitution would evolve or what developments would take place. The important issue was that it represented movement forward and would succeed if the necessary good will existed to make it do so, he said.

Officials, Party Leaders Cited on Religious Issue
MB142114 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
 0500 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has appealed to South Africans not to drag the religious feelings of people through the mud. Addressing a public meeting at Randfontein, he said unscrupulous advantage was being taken of something which should be sacred to everyone. He said he regretted having to raise the matter on a political platform but he did not want to see God being turned into an election agent.

The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, told a referendum meeting at Alberton that insulting remarks about his Christianity would not help, especially when he was

confessing to his indisputable Christian beliefs. Dr Treurnicht caused a storm when in an earlier speech he referred to part of the nation which rejected the fact that Christ was king. He said last night that the kingship of Christ had to be recognized through love in all spheres and not by the sword of violence. Those which prevented the Gospel from having an influence on the life of the nation had to be removed from the government and legislation.

Dr Treurnicht also said it would not help to call in the assistance of theologians, because if a theologian opposed his testimony that the kingship of Christ had to be recognized in all spheres of public life he would lose the argument because he would be acting in conflict with that which they both confessed. He said it had to be explained to Christians how it was possible to love Christ and accept Him as king in all spheres — also constitutionally — together with rulers who denied Him.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told a meeting in Pretoria that the referendum was not a devoutness competition, but concerned a constitutional arrangement for South Africa. By voting yes, one would not be acting in a Christian way, but also not necessarily in an un-Christian way. The same applied to a no vote in the referendum.

Everyone was a sinner; neither a yes vote nor a no vote would save anyone. He said the Conservative Party remained silent about the fact that 100,000 Indians were Christians and had now concentrated the whole political debate on the fact that Muslims would be able to rule Christians. Dr Treurnicht would now have to say why Coloreds, who had more Christians proportionally in their ranks, were not acceptable.

At a meeting at Rustenburg, the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said Dr Treurnicht's remarks at Ellis Park on Monday were the most scandalous misuse of the Christian faith he had come across in his entire political career.

ANC Statement Condemns RSA Raid in Maputo
EA181258 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa
 1000 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Condemning the racist South African raid in Maputo, the African National Congress, ANC, of South Africa said the apartheid regime has again unleashed its murderous Armed Forces on the sovereign People's Republic of Mozambique.

In a statement released in Dar es Salaam today, the ANC said it reiterates its highest esteem for the principled and resolute stand of the frontline states in their unflinching support for the revolutionary struggle of the South African people and in refusing to become Pretoria's handmaiden.

The ANC also called upon the international community to condemn Pretoria's continued aggression against the frontline states.

Radio Freedom Exhortation

EA181510 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Commentary from ANC Program: "Pretoria Aggresses Mozambique Again"]

[Excerpts] Compatriots: Early this morning a contingent of apartheid troops of murder and destruction violated the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Mozambique, attacked that country, and shot dead (?compatriots). It is the Mozambican territory which has been violated, and not for the first time. It is the peace-loving people of Mozambique which the fascists have shot to humiliate, and not for the first time. It is against the people of Mozambique that the Pretoria regime is engaged in sinister maneuvers to destabilize and possibly destroy that nation.

This morning's attack was against a building right in the heart of a civilian area. But the fascist minister of defense, Magnus Malan, claimed that it was aimed at a military headquarters of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Comrades and compatriots, it is an open secret today that there has never been any ANC bases and planning headquarters in the neighboring states, and that all our heroic operations are planned and executed by our brave combatants who are based right inside the country.

If Botha and his henchmen, together with his collaborators in the Western countries, want to see ANC bases, they may as well look around in the townships and suburbs, in schools and universities, in kitchens and gardens, in the vicinity of (Vomba) [words indistinct] and around the Voortrekker (Hochte) military headquarters.

As for this morning's barbarous attack, the fascist Malan himself admitted that it was against a building situated in a civilian suburb. For our part, the ANC, we pledge here and now that we shall continue responding to the struggle, responding inside South Africa itself. What we the oppressed people of South Africa are saying to this dastardly act, this unspeakable crime, is that we shall continue engaging the enemy at the levels at which the enemy itself (?chooses) to strike.

We, therefore, call upon our people from all walks of life to converge into a revolutionary stream led by the ANC that will subsequently sweep away fascism and aggression from southern Africa. We invite all our friends internationally to put an end to this process which in the period of 20 years alone has cost our part of the continent 50,000 lives and millions and millions of dollars worth of property. There is no reason whatsoever why this regime should be tolerated any longer.

Our reason is a calm reason, a cool reason. It acknowledges that we are dealing with a kind of (?hate) regime which has not been (?malfashioned). Therefore, let us rise up like one (?million), as one people, to overthrow this regime. The enemy is attacking, let us reply.

Down with apartheid aggression. Forward to a people's government. There shall be peace and friendship.

PAC Issues Statement on Raid in Maputo

EA181322 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1005 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] The Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa, PAC, has strongly condemned the South African commando raid in Maputo. In a statement issued in Dar es Salaam today, the PAC said: Once more the South African racist regime has demonstrated its barbaric ruthlessness by launching an attack on the independent sovereign state of Mozambique. The statement said the PAC calls upon the international community to increase its support for the frontline states to enable them to repulse such acts of destabilization in both the military and economic fields. It said the PAC and the people of South Africa once more reiterate their pledge of solidarity with the government and people of Mozambique in their struggle against all forms of imperialist designs.

ZAMBIA**President Urges Less Reliance on Foreign Aid**

MB180857 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] President Kaunda has urged Zambia to be self-reliant, instead of relying on foreign aid to develop the country, saying aid should be a catalyst and not the major factor of Zambia's development. In a nationwide radio and television address to launch this year's humanism week tonight, Dr Kaunda said much of the nation appreciated foreign aid, which could not be a substitute for the judicious application of Zambia's own human and material resources. A major factor should be the country's own physical and mental efforts in combination with local money resources.

Emphasizing the need for self-sufficiency in food, the president said this would enhance national pride, independence, and security. Continued dependence on foreign supplies was [words indistinct] the country's sovereignty that its policies might be influenced by the food donor countries. Dr Kaunda pointed out that Zambia's dependence on imported raw materials has made it vulnerable to external forces. He called for the revitalization of the economy with emphasis on agriculture.

ZIMBABWE**Mugabe Condemns RSA Raid in Message to Machel**

MB181930 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Zimbabwe has condemned the raid on Mozambique by the Pretoria regime yesterday. In a message to President Samora Machel of Mozambique, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, described the raid as a barbarous and cowardly attack against defenseless civilians. Comrade Mugabe said Zimbabwe unreservedly condemns the act of wanton aggression carried out in complete disregard of the territorial integrity and sovereign independence of Mozambique. He said such ill-conceived adventurist actions against the peace-loving frontline states will not

legitimize the iniquitous system of apartheid nor save it from inevitable collapse.

United States Seeks To Repatriate Professionals

*MB140937 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
14 Oct 83*

[Text] ZIANA reports that a UN agency on intermigration has Zimbabwean professionals from the United States. The acting ment, Comrade (Meshack Sibanda), confirmed yesterday that Washington administration wants repatriated. American press reports say the U.S. Government has allocated \$12 million to the the exercise. Comrade (Sibanda) said although contacts have been made with the agency, a final agreement has not been

Labor Minister Reports on Tunis ILO Meeting

*MB180940 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
18 Oct 83*

[Text] The sixth ILO conference held in Tunisia has recommended that African governments should create employment by promoting the informal sector. This was revealed by the minister of labor and social services, Comrade Kumbirai Kangai, at a news conference in Harare yesterday. Comrade Kangai, who was elected first vice president of the conference, said the meeting reviewed balance of payment problems and unanimously condemned racist South Africa's system of apartheid. On drought relief, Comrade Kangai said his ministry and the treasury have been asked by the Cabinet to launch a fundraising campaign for the drought relief program.

Country To Become SADCC Health Training Center

*MB180909 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
18 Oct 83*

[Text] Zimbabwe has been chosen to spearhead a health training program of the Southern African Development Coordination

Conference [SADCC]. This was revealed by the minister of manpower planning and development, Comrade Frederick Shava, in Harare yesterday. Comrade Shava, who represented Zimbabwe at the SADCC meeting of ministers of manpower held in Mbabane, Swaziland, last Friday said there is need to expand Zimbabwe's existing infrastructure in order to cope with an increased work load. The minister explained that Zimbabwe's selection as a regional center for training personnel for the health sector is part of the SADCC strategy for manpower development in member-countries. He pointed out that Zimbabwe's view at the meeting was that some training institutions in member-countries should be developed and expanded to assume a more regional outlook.

Banana Addresses Christian Council on Development

*MB171328 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT
17 Oct 83*

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, said the government's trodden path of socialism is a viable means of getting rid of the deprivations inherent in the capitalist system. Comrade Banana was opening a 3-day international development conference organized by the Zimbabwe Christian Council in Harare today. He said the transitional national development plan provides guidelines for the people to identify areas of contribution toward the development of the country. The president also said in this commitment to development the church must continue to mobilize the masses in programs which enabled them (?to fight social) and political inequalities. Calling for a broader view which incorporates intergrated development, he said any development model which neglects the human factor is superficial and irrelevant. Since January this year the Zimbabwe Christian Council and the churches have been debating what role they should play in the development and transformation of Zimbabwean society. The conference will be closed by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, on Wednesday.